

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 338.]

APRIL 1, 1820.

[3 of Vol. 49.

In answer to several solicitations of numerous old Friends and Subscribers, who, from various causes, have incomplete sets of this Miscellany, the Proprietor proposes, till **THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT**, to sell any of the back Numbers, the last Volume excepted, at **ONE SHILLING and THREE-PENCE** per Number, instead of the regular price of Two Shillings; and, at this rate, they may be had of all Booksellers throughout the British Islands, on giving orders specifying the Number, or the month and year wanted. Entire sets of Forty-eight Volumes, from their length as well as from the originality and importance of their contents, are now becoming scarce; and as is well known, are every year increasing in curiosity and value.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Proposal for building a CENOTAPH to SHAKESPEARE; and conferring an ANNUITY ON the DESCENDANTS of his FAMILY.

THE admirers of Shakespeare will readily allow, that a more extended perusal of his works will not only increase the intellectual pleasure of the nation, but will highly conduce throughout every age to the amendment of its manners and its character. That a bard of such acknowledged superiority has received no sepulchral mark of the gratitude of his country, at all commensurate with such superiority, and that since many Englishmen, who have proved themselves eminent in the councils or in the warfare of their country, have been rewarded in the persons of their descendants, such tribute in a due degree should be awarded to the family of such a beneficiary to society; and more indispensably, when it is known that his descendants have for several generations been dispersed through the country, earning by severe labour a scanty sustenance, or reduced to a most pitiable poverty.*

Some gentlemen, excited by these truths, and anxious that such neglects should no longer impeach the gratitude and liberality of the country, lately met, and agreed upon an appeal to the whole nation, and to every people who speak the English language, for the purpose of raising a fund to create a competent perpetual annuity for at least two out of the most proximate lines among the family of Shakespeare; and also to erect a Cenotaph to his memory,—which Cenotaph should be so placed, so built, and to be attended with such impressive circumstances and regu-

lations, as should be highly imposing on the feelings and on the imagination of every passing age.

In aid of such results, they suggested that there shall be purchased the domestic relics which can be proved to have been the bard's; the same to be deposited in some appropriate apartment within the Cenotaph; that there shall be placed in that apartment a book-case made of a mulberry tree; that there shall be kept in that book-case a set of every edition of his works, the commentaries upon him, his pedigree, the names and some abridged theatrical history of those performers who have been eminent in representing the characters in Shakespeare's works that were submitted to their professional charge, the archives of the committees connected with the fund, and the names, &c. of the contributors; and that there shall be a small income allowed to a person for superintending the building, and to accompanying the visitors; and that each person shall be no other than one selected out of the present family of Shakespeare.

To the friends of such a design are submitted the following regulations.

A preliminary Meeting to take place, for the purpose of forming a temporary Metropolitan Committee.

1st.—That as a preliminary an assemblage of the friends of the design, shall meet on a given day at the Saloon of Drury-lane Theatre; Mr. Elliston, having in the most generous manner, proffered the loan of it for that purpose.

2dly.—That this meeting be confined to the forming a temporary Metropolitan Committee, to transact the preliminary modes of raising the fund for the design; and to contribute a small sum from those who favour the meeting with their presence, or from any other absent friend of the design, for the purpose of enabling the temporary Metropolitan Committee to make those

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arrange-

* Vide Monthly Mag. Dec. 1817, and Feb. 1818.

arrangements and form correspondences with the provincial committees and institute a general national contribution. They are to be accountable to a subsequent committee (hereafter designated) for the expenditure of this small contribution.

The Duties of the Temporary Metropolitan Committee.

1st.—That they are to find out the means of obtaining the names of those persons, in any city, borough, or market town in the kingdom, who have, by their rank, literature, leisure, or any other quality, any availing influence.

2dly.—They are to request such persons to form by means of their influence, in every such place a provincial meeting, to elect their own provincial committee for the purposes hereafter mentioned.

3dly.—When it is found that the provincial committees have been formed, or are likely to be formed, as they are to convene a meeting for the purpose of forming a Metropolitan Committee.

4thly.—To this extended Metropolitan Committee they are to submit all their proceedings.

Formation of the Provincial Committees.

1st.—That the committees, for each city, borough, or market town, be formed in number and in manner as the contributors of each place shall ordain.

2dly.—That the contributions raised by each of these provincial committees, be retained by them until trustees be appointed to take charge of the general fund, and an executive Metropolitan Committee formed to manage and controul its expenditure.

Formation of the extended Metropolitan Committee.

1st.—That individuals of the preliminary meeting (in the Saloon of Drury-lane Theatre) be considered members of the extended Metropolitan Committee, provided they were contributors at that meeting.

2dly.—That as members (ex-officio) of this committee there be invited—

The mayor and rector of Stratford upon Avon.

The heads and professors of the colleges of the universities.

The heads of all literary societies, and societies connected with arts or sciences throughout the kingdom.

The patentees of the London theatres.

Duties of the extended Metropolitan Committee, and its Executive Committee.

That the extended Metropolitan Committee form an Executive Committee, and empower them—

1st.—To raise a Metropolitan contribution.

2dly.—To take the duties of a temporary Metropolitan Committee, and, continue them, by which that committee becomes necessarily dissolved.

3dly.—When this contribution is raised, and a sufficiently ample number of provin-

cial contributions have been raised, to call a meeting of the extended Metropolitan Committee, for the purpose of choosing trustees; making any alterations in their present committee as may become necessary; and to make any resolutions toward the execution of the design that may be deemed proper.

Remark on the Contribution.

Subscriptions for charitable purposes usually are, in a great degree, illimitable in the number of its objects, and in the sum required for such object. This, on the contrary, is evidently limitable. The sum that shall hereafter be ascertained to be sufficient being obtained, the greater the number of contributors the greater will be the respect offered to the memory of the bard; and the more imposing and durable will be the effect on the public feeling, with reference to the importance of his works on society. That therefore, although the munificent contributions of the wealthy will be proudly acknowledged, yet at the same time a small donation from other contributors will be an ample compliment to the design, and eventually procure its perfect accomplishment.*

There are about 500 cities, &c. in England, Wales, and Scotland. Suppose on an average there will be found 500 contributors. These at 2s. 6d. each will raise a fund of £31.250;—more probably than will be wanted. For say, two annuities for *two* descendants, at £240 each, and one for the keeper of the Cenotaph, at £120, which annuities, amounting to £600, will require about £13,000 only; there will then remain for the Cenotaph and all contingent expences £18,250.

THE INDIAN ANT.

No. I.

"All is the gift of Industry."

AS your valuable Magazine is more general in its circulation, and also more liberal in its sentiments on civil and religious freedom, than any of our monthly publications, you cannot be surprised, if one of your admirers prefers it as a vehicle for BRITISH INDIAN Communications; and should you consider the periodical lucubrations of his pen worthy of a place, he intends, under the title of the "INDIAN ANT," to furnish you regularly with essays upon matters of local knowledge, and lighter productions of *sound and song*.

In the belief that your periodical

* Friends to this design may, in the first instance, communicate to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

sheets

sheets will, therefore, be open to the labours of the INDIAN ANT, I enclose for insertion the copy of an English version of a Hindoostanee ode on divine or mystic dove.

Your readers will at one glance perceive the coincidence of liberal sentiments between a moosulman bard, and the Pope of English poetry, who, though a Roman Catholic, seems to have detested persecution, on any pretence, and for the best of all reasons, on the score of religion, that it always increases the particular faith or the scepticism of those who fall under either civil or religious prosecution, and the punishment which follows, if severe, converts an ordinary man into a victim and MARTYR, for what he may justly say, is the cause of a good conscience working within an honest and brave heart.

PARAPHRASE ON AN ORIENTAL POEM,
BY SUODA.

[This Poet has always been considered as the POPE of Hindoostanee poetry, in which language his works are all composed; and he is much admired like our Pope, for the harmony of the versification and the keenness of his satirical pieces. He flourished about the year 1780, at Luknow, in the administration of Mr. Hastings, and at the Courts of Shoojaul Duola and Asufood Duola, by both of whom he was patronised. He is, in short, the Prince of Hindoostanee poets, and universally admired as such; while WULKE is equally esteemed, the father of their poetical compositions, like our Chaucer.]

What else, I oft times pensive ween,
Can various creeds and tenets mean, —
Whence flow the ardent pray'r,
But that of Mooslim, Pagan, Jew,
Must, as the Christian's, each be true;
For God is every where.

Thus in one circle we divine,
The radii from its bounding line
Concentric still unite;
So from the wide extended round
Of all religions, will be found
One only Lord of light.

Yon solar orb in every ray
Shines forth the glorious god of day,
Oft with refracted beam;
On shifting clouds does he retire?
Or can they quench his awful fire?
Speak, sages! do I dream?

With broken heart and wounded soul,
I wandering search from pole to pole,
For balm to heal my woes;
Still not one doctor can I find,
Like death to cure my tortur'd mind,
O come and bring repose!

Sweet bird of eve, thy plaintive note
Could never drown my louder throat,
If rev'rence due to love,

Did not silence my moans and sighs,
And bid me turn these streaming eyes,
To the great God above.

Before whose dreadful sword, this neck
Is like the cobweb's finest wreck,
That floats upon the air;
Look, angels! tell me ay or nay,
Ye surely can the truth display,
And will the whole declare.

That providence is just I own,
Though fortune sternly on me frown;
The fault perhaps is mine:
Come, cherubs! teach the soothing plan
Of calm content to wayward man,
And let me not repine.

Once I the pilgrim Suoda spied,
And then in earnest to him cried,
"Hast thou no fix'd retreat?"
Enrag'd, responsive, thus he spoke,
"Sure, silly friend, you only joke,
Or never heard of fate.

"With reason's eye here take a glance—
"Through time and space's vast expanse,
"Nor blink it with a tear)
"At one, by Cesar's palace doors,
"Who knocking there incessant roars,
"Is any body here?"

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPO-
RARY CRITICISM.—No. VII.
Quarterly Review, No. 44.

ONE of the most diverting works of the present day is the *Quarterly Review*. It is really astonishing with what gravity of face, Mr. Gifford and his abettors in falsehood and calumny, talk of truth, humanity, justice and religion, and with what extraordinary powers of imitation they appear to recoil and turn up the white of their eyes at the conduct of those who despise their hypocrisy.

The first article purports to be a review of Mr. Bowdich's mission to Ashantee, in which all the descriptions he has given of that country, and its inhabitants are ridiculed, and accused either of falsehood, or of exaggeration not one whit better. Mr. B.'s language may have conveyed more splendid ideas of the magnificence of Sai Tooto Quamina, the King of Ashantee, to the *Quarterly Reviewer*, than the sight of the things described would probably have produced; but he has furnished plates from his drawings which sufficiently show the barbarism of that pomp, which the critic affects to think so incredible. This paper is one of those vile misrepresentations which particularly characterise the criticism of the *Review*; the integrity of the author is mingled up with the faults of his book, and his reputation as an honourable man is sneered

sneered away, at least as far as the critic has the power to do so, in the same breath that contemns his literary defects.

The *second* article is a long and heavy college *endeavour* against Mr. Valpy's edition of Stephens' Thesaurus, intended to injure the sale of that work, as well as that of his republication of the Delphin Classics. We should suppose from the drift of the observations, that the author is some *fellow*, the offer of whose services in the editorial department of these works had been rejected. He seems, however, to be a man possessed of some Greek learning, and if he is better than any of those whom Mr. V. has employed, it is to be regretted that he was not employed, as the works in question are likely to supersede any other republications of that sort for many years to come.

The *third* paper on the *mythology of the middle ages* is curious, learned and amusing. But it is one of the most insidious attempts to undermine religion that we have ever noticed. The author affects to represent the old devil, so well known for his pranks and temptations on the saints and friars, as an imposter, and calls him "the legendary satan."—At the same time he attempts to set up a devil of his own, whom he dignifies with the title of "the Theological Lucifer." Now, really, if the Quarterly Reviewer thinks that the devil is this sort of equivocal character—this kind of literary fiction that may be so trifled with at pleasure, we should be glad to know what he will make of the whole question of religion. However, it is possible, that as of old, the devil may have, in some unguarded moment, got the upper hand of the pious Mr. Gifford and the holy poet laureat, and made them thus exhibit themselves before the world in the shocking character of Atheists, in what respects the existence of him that wars against the souls of men. Hypocrisy never so unguardedly showed the cloven foot before. Now may the Quarterly Review brag indeed of upholding religion!

The *fourth* article introduces to our notice, in the running title, a word of foreign origin, and which we have here met with, for the first time, in English, in the sense employed by the Reviewer, "*Strategics—the Archduke Charles*," is the title of the article. It is about "the royal game, that game in which the kings are field-m Marshals, the knights are those of the Bath, &c. the rooks, for-

tified towns, the pawns private soldiers. His Imperial Highness the Archduke Charles, it is understood, is the author of the books of which the article professes to give some account. We need scarcely say, that any work on *Strategics* could by no possibility be rendered interesting to the general reader, nor the subject itself, even by a greater pen than that of an Austrian Prince. There is, however, on the part of the reviewer, a just tribute of respect to the merits of the venerable, but eccentric Suwaroff. Those who judged of that singular veteran by his military talents, did but imperfect justice to the superiority of his character. He was, in truth, a man of a very highly gifted intellect; but he could not endure the sycophancy of the Russian courtiers. On one occasion, when the grand chamberlain was more than usually soft, and smiling and cringing, as he was waiting to present him to the emperor, he pretended that he was seized with a bowel complaint, and actually induced the chamberlain to show him to a smaller apartment than the presence chamber, and then told him that he had taken that method of sounding the sincerity of his professions.

The Editor of the Quarterly Review either is or was engaged in bringing out a new edition of Shirley, the dramatic poet's works. This explains the motive of the lay article, which succeeds *Strategics*, respecting the two cobbled dramas of *Brutus* and *Evadne*, in which the writer (no doubt Mr. Gifford himself) says, "the works of Shirley ought to be so well known, that no account of the plot of a play borrowed from them should be necessary; the lightness and humour of his comedies; with the gentlemanly feeling that pervades the characters in them; and the poetry, the honest sentiment, the beautiful conception of female innocence and dignity, and the romantic interest which are to be found in his tragedies, &c." If the public, after this, will not buy Mr. Gifford's edition of Shirley, the deuce is in it.

Article *sixth* is entitled "Passage of the Himalaya Mountains;" but instead of being a review of M. de Humboldt's work, "*sur l'Elévation des Montagnes de l'Inde*," it is an account derived from some private source of the experiments and observations made by one Captain Webb, amidst the Himalaya mountains; and the principal circumstance noticed is, that he received the thirty-fourth number of the Quarterly Review

Review at the Temple of Kedar-nath.—Mr. Gifford notices this circumstance “with pride and pleasure,” as if the Review had travelled there in consequence of its own fame, and was not sent to the Captain by any of his friends in consequence of containing some strictures on his trigonometrical operations.—How simple Mr. G. must think his readers!

The *seventh* article is a nauseous piece of courtliness, respecting a letter written by a personage under the nickname of Lysias, to the Prince Regent. It is a miserable effort to tell the Prince, that virtue is virtue, day, day, night, night.—It should have been sent to the Morning Post. Bad as the taste in the Quarterly Review generally is, this is too bad even for it.

The *eighth* paper contains the substance of the volume lately published, entitled Burckhardt's Travels, and will be read with interest and regret: interest on account of the matter; and regret, that a gentleman in every respect so well-qualified for the enterprizes on which he embarked with so much spirit, should have been so untimely cut off. As the Quarterly Review possesses, from its connection with Croker, and the other writing gentlemen of the admiralty, the earliest access to the official information which belongs to the public, we are gratified at times with the communication of interesting parts, and an instance occurs in this paper. It appears that two large seas or sheets of water have been discovered in the interior of New Holland, supplied chiefly by two considerable rivers, whose sources are on the western side of the blue mountains.

The *ninth* article relates to *Jerome Buonaparte and the Court of Westphalia*. The spirit with which the Quarterly Review treats every thing connected with the name of Buonaparte is so well known that we need not say that in this instance it is as absurd, frantic and contemptible as on any former occasion.

The *tenth* and concluding article purporting to be a review of three speeches spoken in the late Parliament, by Lord Grenville, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Plunket, is on the state of public affairs. To expect in the Quarterly Review, and upon a political question, either truth of statement or argument founded on fact, would be ridiculous; but from such men as the orators, whose eloquence is the theme of panegyric on the present occasion, something like common sense might be looked for. It is true that

both Lord Grenville and Mr. Canning have been, and are, great consumers of the produce of the taxes, which are weighing the nation down, and that their friends and relations are, we know not to what remote degree, “state paupers.” But that they should venture to set themselves forward on the present occasion argues a great deficiency, not only of modesty of character but of discretion. They cannot but know that it is the existence of those things which have made them what they are, that has caused the alarming discontents of which they complain. It is not to be questioned that a thousand provocations of misrule, extravagance and insult have raised a bad spirit among the people, but how that spirit is to be laid without removing the exciting cause is what we are stupid enough not to understand. The existence of this evil spirit is admitted, but these pensioned demagogues affect to think that it has come forth gratuitously, that it is “a pestilent heresy,” as was said of Luther's doctrines, and can only be destroyed by putting down the infected.—It is frightful to know that such sentiments are not only cherished but promulgated by men, who, by the prodigality of the state have acquired the power to do mischief. It was the speeches and the declarations of the elevated corruptionists that occasioned the massacre at Manchester, on the memorable 16th of August. Whatever may be the designs of the Whigs, or Radicals, or Rationals, this damning fact will ever stand on record, that the first blood was drawn by the champions of “social order and our holy religion.” The reformers may have bad intentions, but their opponents have done evil deeds.

Upon the whole we dismiss the forty-fourth number of this violent party work with feelings, more of compassion than of anger. It is mournful to think that any set of men should be so insensible to their own wretchedness, as the confederated writers in the Quarterly Review; they seem to be totally unconscious of the manner in which they are considered by the public. We thought that something like a tendency to amendment, was discernible in the two preceding numbers, but, alas! it has all vanished.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT two years ago, I sent you some information respecting the Sunday-Schools

Schools connected with the New Meeting House in this town, in a letter which was inserted in your number for June, 1818, vol. 45th. p. 499. It is now my intention to lay before your readers a short account of a Society which has been formed since these Schools were first opened, and which consists exclusively of the teachers engaged in the Sunday-Schools belonging both to the New and Old Meeting-Houses.

The Institution to which I refer, is called, "The Old and New Meeting Brotherly Society;" it was established in the year 1796, and at present consists of fifty-seven members, most of whom have received their education in the Schools, and are now engaged ingratuitously imparting to their younger brethren the benefits which they have themselves derived from this source.

The members of the Brotherly Society hold monthly meetings, for the purpose of deliberating on the affairs of the Schools, &c. and at each meeting, one of the members is expected to read an essay of an improving moral tendency, but whether borrowed or original, is left to his own choice; it is an established rule in the Society, that each member in his turn shall thus contribute to the edification of the rest.

When any member leaves the Society, a Committee is appointed to draw up an outline of his character, both as it regards his behaviour in the Society, and his conduct in the world at large; this is afterwards submitted to a general meeting of the members, and if deemed a correct statement, is entered on their minutes.

On the first Sunday in January in each year, an annual general meeting of the members is holden, at which the Pastors of the two congregations, and other friends to the Institution, are invited to attend; an appropriate address is always prepared on these occasions, by an able member, previously nominated for the purpose, and the minutes of the past year are recapitulated.

In the year 1798, a new association was formed in conjunction with the members of the Brotherly Society, for affording pecuniary relief in cases of illness, to persons connected with the Sunday-Schools, whether as pupils or teachers. The fund appropriated to this purpose, is supported by weekly contributions of from one half-penny to three-pence from each person; the total number of subscribers is now about two hundred, and the annual sum thus

raised is about 46*l*. The payments made in cases of illness, are after the rate of four shillings per week, for every penny in the weekly subscription, and although there appears to be so great a disproportion between the receipts and disbursements, a fund has actually been realized amounting to 460*l*. for which the Society is now receiving interest. As the total amount of the payments does not on the average exceed 20*l*. per annum, the interest upon the capital has alone been, for a considerable time past, more than sufficient to discharge every claim.

Should any of your readers be desirous of seeing a more detailed account of these plans, I would refer them to a recent publication, entitled "Moral Culture," by Mr. James Luckcock of this town, a gentleman who has long distinguished himself as a zealous and active supporter of the Old Meeting Sunday Schools, and as a leading member of the Brotherly Society.

THOMAS CLARK, JUN.
Birmingham, March 9th, 1820.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of a NEW SECT in INDIA, and of
RAMOHUN-ROY its Founder.

(From the *Revue Encyclopedique*.)

SINCE the English have established a Christian Church in India, with episcopal authority, at Calcutta, Christianity is spreading rapidly in proportion to the increase and consolidation of their civil and military power. Under such circumstances, the statement by M. Acosta, relative to the rise of a new Indian Sect, will not be devoid of interest.

Rammohun-Roy-Banoudia, some of whose productions have been given in our pages, is the son of a rich Bramin, who, to avoid the despotism of the Mogul Governors, had quitted Marchedabad, the *ci-devant* capital [of Bengal, and fixed his residence within the English territory. In 1780, he had a son, whom he caused to be instructed in the Persian, Arabic, and Sanscrit languages. His masters in Arabic, gave him lessons out of Aristotle and Euclid, which he was competent to understand; after which, in some conversation with certain learned Mussulmen, he began to entertain doubts as to the religion of Brama, and this led him to an investigation of the religious doctrines of India, of Mahomet and of Christianity.

After the death of his father, being only five-and-twenty years of age, he removed

removed to Marchedabad, and there drew up a writing, proscribing idolatry in all religions: this appeared in the Persian language, with an Arabic preface. He had now to encounter a series of persecutions, both from the Hindoos and Mussulmen, so that he was obliged, in 1814, to take refuge in Calcutta. There he purchased a house built in the European style, employed himself in learning English and Latin, and took lessons in the Mathematics from a German of the name of Makay, a person of merit, and a philosophic turn. Some few of his com-patriots, to the number of a dozen, of the same rank in the cast of Bramins, and of equal opulence, adopted his religious opinions, and in consequence of this, he is now become the head of a Sect that can muster about a thousand adherents.

He calls his system the Creed of Unity; but he declares that as for morals, he respects only those of the Christian Gospel. His disciples frequent his house every Sunday, eat, drink, and chant hymns, in Sanscrit, or in the language of Bengal, to the honour of the only true God. The Hindoos, whose religion he despises, have lavished persecution on him in all its different kinds; but his intellect, his firmness, his extensive connections, and his wealth, have hitherto prevented his excommunication from the cast. He wishes to avoid this not to lose the society of his wife and only son. He exercises great hospitality to a number of the Bramins, who, eating once at his table, may become liable to the above-mentioned expulsion.

At his charge he maintains a school of fifty children, who receive instructions in the Sanscrit, in the English language, and Geography. His principal attacks are levelled at the casts of the Hindoos, and to these he attributes all the corrupt notions and practices of the nation; but he derives his proofs and arguments only from the books held in estimation by the Indians, and he avails himself of his rank and consequence, as a Bramin, to enlighten his fellow-countrymen as to the true sense of their sacred books.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE times are turbulent here, and I have had a very serious responsibility. Things are more tranquil now, though in my view, they have never worn much of a political aspect.

The wicked policy of 'the Absentees,' as Miss Edgeworth calls them, is the primary and principal cause of all these disturbances, as may be exemplified by the following fact:—Sir ** ** being officially employed at Dublin, let an estate to a gentleman near Athlone, for one pound an acre per annum, but this gentleman, after taking what he required for himself, let the remainder in small farms for eight pounds per acre, and some even for more!—These are what are called "MIDDLE MEN," their cupidity is the great evil of Ireland,—The RIBBON MEN, as they are called, want to have grass and arable land at five guineas, and potato grounds at four, demands, which, if made in a proper way, are fair.

There is, also, another oppression which I think might be removed. The Catholics are forced to pay tythes and to the Church repairs, in support of a religion which they are taught to detest; and as they would pay taxes to the same amount without a murmur, the remedy is an easy one, and at least ought to be tried.

In regard to the former grievance, I agree with many of your Correspondents, that speculations in land ought not to be tolerated, and that a remedy ought to be applied by the legislature.

Ballinasloe, R. W. MORRIS.
March 15th, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
BY inserting in your Magazine the following article, you will much oblige me: it is taken from the Philosophical Magazine for November last, "*Dijon Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles Lettres.*" This academy has proposed the following question as the subject for the prize to be awarded in 1820, "What may be the most effectual means of extirpating from the hearts of Frenchmen that moral disease, a remnant of the barbarism of the middle ages, that false point of honor, which leads them to shed blood in duels in defiance of the precepts of religion, and the laws of the state?" I wish the people of this nation may follow the example here set, and take into consideration this subject, and adopt some means for preventing this kind of murder. If a few persons would form themselves into a society, and collect subscriptions for the purpose of diffusing knowledge on the subject of duelling with a view to prevent it, I

it, I think much good might be done, and happy should I be to send my subscription to such an association. We have now in London several societies which might serve as examples to go by. I agree as to the *modes of diffusing knowledge*, the principal of which is publishing books, witness the society for preventing capital punishment, and the society for preventing war. I hope to have your sentiments respecting such a society; perhaps you might think proper to take measures for forming one.

March 18th, 1820.

A. O. C.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

AS every piece of information respecting Spain, now becomes important, I send you a translation of a return of the population of that country, taken in the year 1787, and published by authority.

A great disparity exists between the return now made, and that made in 1768, which is supposed to arise from a general opinion which prevailed, that the latter census was designed as a cause for future taxation, and that the returns being made by the clergy, they disguised the real numbers, but the former return being conducted by the officers of government, was done with greater care and a greater regard to correctness.

The returns made for 1787 are by kingdom and provinces, which are classed in the following order, and the total population of each of these divisions is as under.

Kingdom of Andalusia	-	754,293
Arragon	-	623,308
Province of Avila	-	115,172
Burgos	-	465,410
Old Castile	-	74,699
Cataluna	-	814,412
Ciudad Real	-	206,160
Cordova	-	236,416
Cuença	-	266,182
Estremadura	-	416,922
Kingdom of Galicia	-	345,803
Grenada	-	661,661
Province of Gaudalaxara	-	114,379
Taen	-	197,136
Leon	-	250,134
Madrid	-	58,943
City of Madrid	-	156,672
Kingdom of Murcia	-	337,686
Province of Valencia	-	112,514
Salamanca	-	210,388
Segovia	-	167,525
Loria	-	170,566
Toledo	-	334,425

Tori	-	92,404
Valencia	-	783,084
Valladolid	-	196,839
Mallorca	-	137,239
Minorca	-	28,177
Iveza and Fromontaria	-	13,707
Canarias	-	169,285
Navarre	-	227,382
Asturias	-	347,776
Alava	-	71,399
Guipuscoa	-	120,716
Viscaya	-	116,044
Nuevas Publiciones	-	7,968
Arenjuez	-	2,659
Pardo	-	649
L'Ildefonso	-	4,335
St. Lorenzo	-	1,453
Aran	-	7,842
Ceuta	-	7,449
Melilla, &c.	-	2,302

10,409,879

CLASSES and OTHER PARTICULARS.

Anno 1787.

Single Persons, males	.	3,162,007
Ditto, females	.	3,215,482
Married, males	.	1,947,165
Ditto females	.	1,943,496

Total 10,268,150

Towns	.	18,716
Parishes	.	18,972
Curas	.	16,689
Beneficudos, &c.	.	42,707
Convents for men	.	2,019
Religious males	.	47,515
Convents for Women	.	1,048
Religious Females	.	24,559
Servants of the Church	.	16,376
Syndics of religious orders	.	4,127
Military	.	77,884
In the King's pay	.	36,465
On the Crusade	.	1,844
Of the Inquisition	.	2,705
Hidalgos	.	480,589

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Persons	5,109,172	5,158,978
Clergy		
Monks	47,515	
Nuns living in		
Convents		24,559
Heretics but not		
professed	47,500	22,155
	5,204,187	5,205,694
Total	10,409,879	

March 20, 1819.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RECENT OBSERVATIONS respecting the
HEIGHT of MOUNT ETNA, by M. the
Baron de Zach, of Genoa.

MOUNT Etna may be seen very distinctly, from the island of Malta, when the atmosphere is clear. It is a kind of index there to the points of the wind, from the direction taken by the smoke issuing from it. In the eruptions of this volcano, the flames blaze forth in a manner truly terrific, and to this may be added the reflections from the sea, which impress on the tremendous scene, tints still more lugubrious, magnifying and multiplying the distances of the surrounding objects.

No passage occurs in the ancient writers, wherein mention is made of seeing Mount Etna from Malta; but nearly three centuries ago, the celebrated Maurolico takes notice of it in his Cosmography, in his third dialogue. Riccioli in the third volume of his *Almagest*, reports, that he had been assured by the Knights, that the summit of Etna could be seen from the island and still further off, at the distance of a hundred and twenty-six Italian miles and more. He adds, that his brother Jesuit, Kircher, had made the same remark, in a letter of Feb. 17, 1647, of seeing Etna from Malta, and he proceeds to explain this visibility from the effects of refraction.

Admitting the height of this mountain, as ascertained by Captain Smyth, the visual ray from its most elevated point will extend one hundred and thirty miles, which is in exact accordance with the testimony of the Knights. With respect to refraction, it may be shewn from calculation, that it produces the effect of elevating the mountain near seven thousand feet; that is to say, that if there was no refraction to see Mount Etna from Malta, it would require in addition twice the height of Mount Vesuvius to be seen.

The travellers who have scaled Mount Etna vary much in their reckoning as to its height above the level of the sea. The Canon Recupero, an indefatigable traverser of Mont Gibello, assigns to it 15,000 French feet, but this is too much. The Canon has been in the habit of making observations on the Volcano, near forty years successively, making his ascent once every year. M. le Comte de Borch, in his letters on Sicily, assigns only 9,660 feet, but this again is too little. M. de Saussure approaches nearer

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the truth, and finds the height by a barometrical observation 10,032 feet. Captain Smyth makes it 10,203 feet. All travellers who have ascended Etna agree, that you may see from it the rock of Malta, the Æolian isles, the Ionian sea, the entrance of the Adriatic, and the coasts of Albania.

Account of a remarkable CATARACT in NORWAY.

NORWAY may boast of a cataract or waterfall, much superior to that of Schaffhausen on the Rhine, or even to the famous fall of Niagara in North America. It was discovered or noticed for the first time, about eight years ago, by Professor Esmark; a circumstance which is attributed to its very remote situation in the most lonely part of the interior, and to the very scanty number of curious travellers that resort to the Hyperborean regions, for the purpose of making observations.

It is situated in the district named Tellemarken, and named Riakan-Fossen which in the Norwegian idiom, denotes the *smoke of water falling*. An immense cloud, formed by the drops of water in evaporation, to a spectator has the appearance of torrents of smoke.

Doctor Schouw, of Copenhagen, visited this cataract in the summer of 1812. This gentleman is one of the fifteen voyagers that have been dispatched by the King of Denmark into different parts of the world, for the purpose of illustrating the sciences. He was in Italy, in 1818. From his observations this account has been transcribed.

M. Schouw could not fail to be struck with astonishment at the view of this magnificent spectacle of nature, so imposing and tremendous to the sense, though the fall is by far the most considerable in the spring, when the snow melts from the mountains. This immense descent consists, properly speaking, of three falls, two upon inclined planes, each of which, separately, would form such a cataract as is no where to be seen, and the last is an abrupt and precipitate perpendicular. Professor Esmark made a measurement of this last leap, and rates it at 800 feet in height!

In general, such cascades as are most elevated have the least water, and such as discharge large masses of water have little elevation; but in the Riakan-Fossen, the rule is reversed. The volume of its waters is supplied from a very

2 D

considerable

considerable river, called the Maamelven, into which the lake Mioswatten, which is eight or ten German leagues in extent, empties itself, not far from the cascade.

SPECIMEN OF CHINESE JUSTICE.

From the 'Indo-Chinese Gleaner,' a Periodical Paper at Malacca.

Peking Gazette, August 9, 1817.

CHOW, the Yu-she (or Censor) of Ho-nan, kneels to report, with profound respect, in the hearing of his majesty, the following circumstances, and to pray for his sacred instructions.

The clear and explicit statement of punishments, is a means of instruction to the people; the infliction of punishment is a case of unwilling necessity. For all courts there are fixed regulations to rule their conduct by, when cases do occur that require punishments to be inflicted: in questioning, magistrates are not, by law, permitted to exercise cruelties at their own discretion.

But of late, district magistrates, actuated by a desire to be rewarded for their activity, have felt an ardent enthusiasm to inflict torture. And though it has been repeatedly prohibited by Imperial Edicts, which they profess openly to conform to, yet they really and secretly violate them.

Whenever they apprehend persons of suspicious appearances, or those charged with great crimes, such as murder or robbery, the magistrates begin by endeavouring to *seduce* the prisoners to confess, and by *forcing* them to do so. On every occasion they torture by pulling, or twisting round the ears (the torturer having previously rendered his fingers rough by a powder) and cause them to kneel a long while upon chains. They next employ what they call the beauty's bar;* the parrot's beam;† the refining furnace;‡ and other implements, expressed by other terms, which they make use of. If these do not force confession, they double the cruelties, the prisoner is restored to life again several

times in a day, and when unable to sustain these cruelties, he is compelled to write down or sign a confession (of what he is falsely charged with,) and the case any how is made out, placed on record, and with a degree of self-glorying, is reported to your majesty. The imperial will is obtained, requiring the person to be delivered over to the board of punishments, for further trial.

After repeated examinations, and undergoing various tortures, the charges brought against many persons are seen to be entirely unfounded.

As, for example, in the case of the now degraded Tæu-tæ, who tried Lew-te-woo; and of the Che-chow, who tried Pih-keu-king. These mandarins inflicted the most cruel tortures, in a hundred different forms, and forced a confession. Lew-te-woo, from being a strong robust man, just survived—life was all that was spared. The other, being a weak man, lost his life: he died as soon as he had reached the board at Peking. The snow-white innocence of these two men was afterwards demonstrated by the board of punishments.

The cruelties exercised by the local magistrates, in examining by torture, throughout every district of Chih-le, cannot be described; and the various police runners, seeing the anxiety of their superiors to obtain notice and promotion, begin to lay plans to enrich themselves. In criminal cases, as murder and robbery; in debts and affrays, they endeavour to involve those who appear to have the slightest connexion. The wind being raised, they blow the spark into a flame, and seize a great many people, that they may obtain bribes from those people, in order to purchase their liberation. Those who have nothing to pay, are unjustly confined, or sometimes tortured, before being carried to a magistrate. In some instances, after undergoing repeated examinations in presence of the magistrate, they are committed to the custody of people attached to the court, where they are fettered in various ways, so that it is impossible to move a single inch; and without paying a large bribe, they cannot obtain bail. Their oppressions are daily accumulated to such a degree, and for so long a time, that at last death is the consequence.

Since there is at this period particular occasion to seize banditti, if there be suspicious appearances, as the age or physiognomy corresponding to some offender described; it is doubtless proper to institute a strict inquiry.

But

* A torture said to be invented by a judge's wife, and hence the name. The breast, small of the back, and legs bent up, are fastened to the cross-bars, which causes the person to kneel in great pain.

† The prisoner is raised from the ground by strings round the fingers and thumbs, suspended from a supple transverse beam.

‡ Fire is applied to the body.

But it is a common and constant occurrence, that respecting persons not the least implicated, who are known to possess property, and to be of a timid disposition, pretences are made by the police to threaten and alarm them. If it be not affirmed that they belong to the Pih-leen-keaou (a proscribed sect,) it is said, that they are of the remnant of the rebels, and they are forthwith clandestinely seized, fettered, and most liberally ill-used and insulted. The simple country people become frightened and give up their property to obtain liberation, and think themselves very happy in having escaped so.

I have heard that in several provinces, Chih-le, Shan-tung, and Ho-nan, these practices have been followed ever since the rebellion; and wealth has been acquired in this way by many of the police officers. How can it be that the local magistrates do not know it? or is it that they purposely connive at these tyrannical proceedings?

I lay this statement with much respect before your majesty, and pray that measures may be taken to prevent these evils. Whether my obscure notions be right or not, I submit with reverence.

It appears that the death-warrants to be signed by his majesty, at the autumnal execution, amount this year to nine hundred and thirty-five. In this number is included the lowest class of capital crimes. The share which Canton has in these, this year, is one hundred and thirty-three; but to the whole number executed in Canton during the year, the word *thousands*, it is said, must be applied; some say three *thousand*!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERSONS recommend certain practices without considering the time, place, and manner—Thus the limbs of apple trees are recommended to be brushed all over, in the midst of summer; but I do not conceive the writer could be the owner of apple trees, or it certainly would have occurred to him that it would be difficult to brush the branches of trees when the fruit was upon them. Instead of brushing the trees in summer, I beg leave to recommend, that as soon as the leaves have fallen, every tree should be carefully and freely pruned, this will open a passage to the sun and air, and will contribute to health in the future season. I have heard several

foreigners declare the reason of the lateness and inferiority of the English fruit was occasioned by a want of freely pruning and clearing out the trees. In addition to this I should recommend brushing off the moss and cutting out the cankered parts at any season that is prudent and convenient, and I further recommend the tree to be anointed some feet from the ground with a composition of sulphur and goose oil, and unless the orchard is ploughed, which is very much the case in Shropshire and Herefordshire, the soil should be opened at the roots; those who are too sceptical to perform this operation on the whole of their orchard may try one quarter and observe the difference.

Feb. 18th, 1820.

S. GUPPY.

P. S.—I have used the above composition with the best effect round the stems of gooseberry trees, when beginning to be infected with the grubs, and found it very efficacious in driving away insects from the garden; an early application might keep a garden entirely free from their depredations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the 517th page of your Magazine for January, 1820, a correspondent of your's, signed C. L. enquires the best method to preserve exotic seeds, in order that their vegetation may be certain. I beg to inform him through the medium of your valuable miscellany, I had five years ago, a collection of seeds sent me from Serampore in the East Indies, which have been since that period kept in small bottles in a dry situation without corks; last spring some of them were sown and produced strong healthy plants under the following system, but if taken from the bottles and sown in the ordinary way, I have found them either to fail altogether or to produce germination so weak that the greatest care can never bring them to any perfection.

I have long observed that oxygen is necessary to animal and vegetable life, and that soil which has imbibed the greatest proportion of that air or gas yields the strongest germination, and with the least care produces the best and most healthy plants: under that impression, I prepare the soil by adding to it a compost made from decayed vegetables, night soil and fresh earth, well mixed together and turned several times; but should the weather be dry,
I have

I have generally found the compost better by adding water to keep it moist. On the evening before I intend to sow the seeds, I have immersed them in a weak solution of oxygenated muriatic acid, and suffered them to remain until they began to swell. By pursuing this treatment even with our English annual seeds, I am gratified with an earlier germination and with generally stronger and more healthy plants. E. R. S.

Coventry, Feb. 16th, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to remonstrate through the medium of your widely circulated miscellany, against one of those petty grievances of life, which, by their incessant recurrence, produce, perhaps, more misery than evils of higher import. I allude to the nocturnal vociferations of a class of men whose proper duty is to WATCH over our midnight slumbers, but whose office we might rather conjecture to be, to prevent us from sleeping at all. In the deep midnight, when even in this turbulent city every sound is hushed, we might not unreasonably promise ourselves a few minutes repose from the toils of the day. Unfortunately that very silence contributes to destroy our hopes. The watchman approaches your window, and with the advantage of the general stillness, and, perhaps, of the surrounding buildings which reverberate the sound like a bell, utters a shrill discordant howl which one would think might rouse the dead. From that moment to the dawn of day nothing is to be expected but a reiteration of these senseless clamours so ingeniously tuned, that before one has lost its effect another succeeds. It is not unusual for one of these wretches to repeat his horrible cries in every variety of yell, twenty times in the compass of forty yards, and this at regular intervals of half a quarter of an hour.—Sir, I protest against this heinous outrage upon domestic comfort.—Against the thief or the burglar, I can arm my hand and bar my door; but from this licensed destroyer of my peace, I have no refuge. He assaults me in my chamber in my sleep, and under the pretence of protecting my property, robs me of my slumbers and my health.

For the remedy, I propose that a remonstrance, signed by respectable householders, be presented to the proper parochial officers, setting forth the griev-

ance, and requesting that instructions be given to every watchman under their authority, and particularly to *recruits*, whom I have observed to be officiously obstreperous, to publish the hour of the night, in such an under tone of voice, as may be distinctly heard by those who are awake, without disturbing the sleepers. In short, to speak, and not to bawl—a pitch, which in the night time would be sufficiently loud. I am certain that this alteration would be an inestimable blessing to the sick, and to those whose sleep is not profound. Such a remonstrance as I have pointed out, would most likely be attended to; but should that not be the case, I have serious thoughts of inquiring how far the present laws will protect me from this violation of my natural and necessary repose.

PHILO-MORPHEUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT wishing to interfere with the articles in the Monthly Magazine, on the philosophy of contemporary criticism, permit me to make the following remarks. The Edinburgh Review, except in some small matters in it comparison between the poets, Pope, &c. and those of the modern craft, and its vacillations respecting reform, is consistent, if in some respects their consistency might not be termed obstinacy, for the Malthusian professor is praised in the last number with as much freshness as if the chant continued of which he *gave out* the verse, that all the misery of society arose from an overbreeding people, and not from that government which expended in the last twenty-eight years, more of the people's substance than the remaining value of the nation's property.

The Quarterly Review is, on the contrary, in nothing consistent. In the same number there will be a liberal article in happy contrast with some hideous ribaldry, exhibiting a contradiction not less than Astley's grimacer who amused the lovers of mixed emotions, by crying with one side of his face and laughing with the other.—Nay, there is usually inserted a pestiferous paragraph, or inuendo in a liberal article, for where the undebauched loyalty of Church and State cannot supply a pure quarterly exhibition, some stray *out-of-place liberal* is seduced to recruit the ranks of the enemy, and the traitor bears the Editor's mark, it is Cain's, though not set on him for the same reason, only *hunc tu Romane caveto*. Now for the contradictions.

In

In speaking of India, it is stated in the Quarterly Review, "it is adherents that we stand in need of, and how are they to be obtained? Not by colonization; colonization is forbidden by the company, and it is forbidden also by the higher authority of nature. Of all whom we send out to India, not one in ten returns, and the mixed breed is bad: wherever colours are crossed in the human species, a sort of mulish obliquity of disposition is produced, which seems to show that the order of nature has been violated, it is only by christianizing the natives that we can strengthen and secure ourselves."—This is a rich paragraph. If christianizing the natives be our only security, our tenure of Hindostan is miserable.*—Then it may be also inquired by what orthodox comment is the order of nature violated by a yellow man marrying a white woman, or *vice versa*. Are not all men of Adam and Eve? This opinion savours of the *two penny trash*, which has scattered sedition and blasphemy so wide, as to have encouraged the insurrection in Spain, and the murder of the Duke of Berri. I may be told these statements in the Quarterly Review are absurd and heterodox, but not contradictions. True. Well, gentle reader, re-read the above extract, and then the following: "Their population was not inconsiderable, increasing rapidly, and by the prevalence of Indian blood, (which here more than in any other part of Portuguese America, compose the basis of the stock) admirably adapted to the climate, and uniting the intelligence of the European fathers with the hot and enterprising blood of their maternal tribes." Oct. 1817, p. 116.—To this contradiction on the subject of colours, races, obliquity, &c. I subjoin another, "There is, however, both in the physical and intellectual features of the Americans, a trace of savage character *not produced by crossing the breed*, but by the circumstances of society and external nature." No. 4, p. 311. As the two preceding quotations contradict each other, the last contradicts them.—The charity of ancient rhetoricians has no name for this figure,

* The Rev. James Bryce, in a sermon preached in Calcutta, March, 1818, said, "Zeal the most active and disinterested, and diligence the most assiduous, have not been spared by the Christian missionary, in his pious attempts to convert the natives of India. But, alas! it may be doubted, if at this day he boasts a single proselyte to his creed over whom he is warranted to rejoice, &c."

nor do I know any thing it resembles in art, except Mr. Seppings' lately invented *diagonal trussed frame* in naval architecture.

Gentle reader, again read the first extract, and mark all that is said against colonization, as being forbid by nature. The language of the last No. (43), repeatedly declares the necessity of colonization (pages 91-204,) and instead of being frightened by breeding mules and savage characters, we hear that the Hottentots are the most amiable of mankind.† "Both before and after meals they sing a grace in the sweetest voice imaginable." No doubt, and according to the true diatonic scale. The inhabitants too of Caffraria, are described as rivalling the Hottentots in all the gentler virtues; but it is admitted, "an unfortunate but well meant interference on the part of the Cape government, seems have been the occasion of the recent irruption of the Caffres into the colony," p. 231. In short, colonization, which was forbid by nature in Asia is essential in Africa, and perhaps as the greatest virtues were produced from Indian blood and European fathers in Portuguese America, we shall be told, according to the *canon contradictory*, the British must *not* cross the breed with Caffres and Hottentots, but, addressing by the legitimates in Portugal, breed *in and in*.

I did intend to have added many more specimens of the contradictions of the Quarterly Review: let this suffice at present, it will show the value of this work: as an authority I will not say that it equals Mrs. Malaprop in the liberality of its language to its opponents in argument; but its contradictions exceed Mr. Sterling's account of his walks in his shrubbery:—"Ay, here's none of your straight lines here, but all taste, zig-zag, crinkum-crankum, in-and-out, right-and-left, to-and-again, twisting-and-turning like a worm."

SEMPER IDEM.

† It is not easy fully to understand the drift of the writers in this Review, respecting a subject that should not be exposed directly or indirectly to the scoffs of the thoughtless. What effect the accounts quoted from the missionary accounts may have on the public I do not know, but surely the detail of John Saccheous, the Esquimaux, who, it is stated, "held in his hand an Icelandic catechism till his strength and sight failed him," might have been omitted. This poor Esquimaux understood himself better than they, who on seeing the elephant at Exeter Change, said, 'Elephant more sense me.' No. 4, p. 218.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
YOUR Correspondent, Mr. Bloor, in speaking of the Iron Bridge, from Queen-street to Bankside, is perfectly right in his observations about the expansion and contraction of the iron that extends from pier to pier, but he is not equally so in other respects. Mr. Bloor says, that irons "fastened with lead, which has not sufficient strength to oppose the powers of varying heat,"—now here is a truth, yet a mistaken inference. The lead is not strong enough, but nothing else would be strong enough. The expansion and contraction of metal with heat is superior to any human power to counteract. Could the ends have been held at the same distance in cold as in warm weather by an infinite force, then the solid iron would have been torn asunder. The fastening the ends with screw-bolts of wrought iron would be of no avail; and the truth is, that there is no remedy, for the fault lies in the *nature* of the construction, not in the *manner* in which it is executed. The span of the arches is much too great, and the idea of the bended arch of ribs of cast iron, owing its strength to the turnings of the piers and the abutments is wrong. It is so entirely in a stone arch, but not in an iron one. If, for example, one of the same iron arches was set down on a plain solid rock with both the ends free, it would bear a much greater weight than will ever be on any bridge at one time. The confining of the ends is the strength of a stone bridge, but injurious to one made in the way that of Southwark is. The error is in the considering the *principle* on which the strength of the Iron Bridge depends, as being the same as that on which a stone one depends; though the difference is just as great as between a wooden cask composed of staves, and held together by hoops, and a cast iron cylinder held together by its own tenacity. I remember seeing in Paris at the house of the Baron Breteuil, then Minister for Paris, in 1783, a model of a cast iron bridge made by the famous Thomas Paine, but though the span was intended to be still greater than that of the Southwark Bridge, and the material was cast iron, it was on the same principle as a stone bridge, and I did believe at the time, and believe still, that it would have answered perfectly. The roof of Westminster Hall, the oldest and most perfect roof in London, is on the same principle,

though of a different material with the Southwark Bridge, and it does not owe its strength to the solidity of the wall, neither is there any cross beam to prevent the extremities from extending. It is kept in form by having a double line of rafters or joists.

The Southwark Bridge is an elegant structure, it is a pity that any damage has been done by the variation of the weather; but I hope there will be no attempt to remedy the injury by means of wrought iron screw-bolts, as they would either give way next season, or the cast iron itself would give way, and the bridge fall in, for there is no power sufficient to prevent the contraction and expansion.

If you insert this I shall send you a distinct description of Mr. Paine's cast iron bridge for your next.

W. PLAYFAIR.

London, March 3d, 1820.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TWO very curious works have lately claimed my attention, from the Black-press at HAYTI; and as the literary productions of the new kingdom have not hitherto acquired critical notice in Europe, the following observations on them are likely to interest your readers.

Their titles are respectively as under:

LIBERTY, INDEPENDANCE, OU LA MORT.

Gazette Royal de Hayti,

Diè 28 Decembri, 1818, Quinzième
Année de l'Independance.

Reflexions Politiques sur quelques Ouvrages et Journeaux Francois concernant Hayti, par Monsieur le Baron de Vastey, Secrétaire du Roy, &c. &c.

It is above thirty years since the finest feelings of this nation were roused to indignation, at the injustice and cruelty perpetrated by the slave-traders on the negro-race. The politician declared, that inattention to the cultivation of Africa was neglect of our own commercial interests; and the philanthropist, that our apathy, with respect to the civilization of its inhabitants, was a positive neglect of the precepts of our divine religion. The British Parliament, in consequence, passed some acts to ameliorate the condition of the wretched blacks, in their horrid passage to our colonies; and our colonial Legislatures enacted regulations, for their better treatment in slavery.

After

After twenty years consideration we abolished the Slave Trade, and most of the civilized nations in the world have followed the example, except Spain and Portugal, which, resisting every moral, religious, and humane appeal, still continue this execrable traffic.

However, we purchased from those relentless governments, at an expence of nearly a million of pounds, treaties to restrict their merciless subjects from that Slave Trade north of the Equator. We have also expended, in the last ten years, on ill executed schemes, for civilizing and instructing the captured Negroes, another million of pounds; and we have lavished, on visionary and useless expeditions to explore the interior of Africa, in the last five years, at least half a million of pounds more, without the slightest calamitous disasters attended their progress, and prospect of success; complete has been their termination; but the plan was so injudiciously concerted, that its fate was evident from the commencement, except to those who were partakers of the expenditure; in addition to all this, we lavish on ill-judged, unhealthy, and unprofitable settlements on the western coast of Africa, above two hundred thousand pounds a-year, independent of the expence contributed by the visionary plans for creating settlements at the Cape of Good Hope; but we are instructed from high authority, that these expenditures must be estimated "benevolent prospects of speculative humanity." Now we shall only presume to hint how profitably some of these immense sums might be employed on *projects of real humanity* at home, without discussing the inability of this nation to continue such an unprofitable and profligate waste of her treasure; but we fervently hope, that no further expenditure of this sort will be suffered, particularly as we know from the best authenticated documents, and the most uncontradicted statements, that the number of slaves carried from the coast of Africa is more extensive than ever—that the miseries these unfortunate beings endure are greatly increased—that the cultivation of the African soil is very little extended—that the civilization of the inhabitants is not in the least improved—and that the profits attending the Slave Trade are so largely augmented that there is no chance of a diminution of the calamity, nor a hope of extending the benevolent intentions of Great Britain to Africa, until Portugal shall be obliged

totally to abandon the Trade, by the whole civilized world constituting every species of traffic in slaves, *piracy*; and that every person taken in the Trade, or convicted in aiding and abetting the traffic in any way, shall be visited with all the pains and penalties attached to pirates.

Having now considered that nothing has been done for Africa after thirty years benevolent profession, after all the promises made to enlighten and to relieve her condition, which is more calamitous than that of the veriest beast of burden in the field, and after so many millions of money have been ignorantly, corruptly, and wantonly expended, we shall turn our attention to the publications mentioned at the head of this article, and examine if the unhappy Negroe has any more chance of relief from his relations and countrymen, having become independent and important from their natural good sense and exertions, than she has experienced from England, the avowed defender of her natural rights, and the professed redresser of her violated liberties.

Ordonnance du Roi.

Henry par la grace de Dieu et la Loi constitutionnelle de L'Etat Roi d' Hayti, &c. &c. &c. à tous presents et à venir salut.

This proclamation, for the establishment of schools, for the education of the people of Hayti, commences with a declaration of the advantages of education to the following effect:—

"Persuaded that the greatest benefit we can procure for our subjects is an education suitable to their respective conditions, that this education, when founded on the two real persevering principles of the liberty and independence of the Haytian people, *religion and morality*, is not only one of the most fruitful sources of public prosperity, but that it contributes to the good order of society, preserves obedience to the laws, and the accomplishment of all other duties; wishing, therefore, as much as it is in our power, to organize this important branch of the administration of the state, and by a suitable establishment, and adequate regulations to direct our efforts to the attainment of that desirable object;

"We have constituted a royal chamber of public instruction, and placed at its head our minister of finance and interior, that schools may be established extensively, and academies and colleges wherever necessary.

"All masters and professors must pass an examination to prove their capacity to hold the appointments they may be nominated to, they must have a fixed school-room, for giving instruction gratuitously. Government must

must pay masters, supply books, and every thing necessary for the establishment; wherever a school is established, three of the principal persons, resident in that place, shall be elected to watch over the establishment; and these inspectors must report to the royal chamber of public instruction; but in addition to the stationary inspector, the royal chamber shall select from its own members inspectors, who shall be charged to make frequent visits to the academies; and, in conjunction with the stationary inspectors, report to the royal chamber; and they may remove the master to another academy, or on the establishment of any impropriety in his conduct, suspend him from his office. Any person or society may form an academy, either by grant or will, provided an authority from the royal chamber has been obtained, and may reserve to his heirs and successors a right of presenting a master; but he must lay before the royal chamber certificates to attest the proposed person's good conduct, and capability to teach. The boys and girls shall be instructed in separate academies.—The royal chamber will watch with attention, that the instruction in the academies is founded on good principles, on religion, respect for the laws, and love of their sovereign. The chamber will point out the method to be followed, and the authors that shall be read. Schools modelled on these regulations, shall be established throughout the kingdom; and every six months the chamber shall lay before the king a report on the progress of education."

Having gone accurately through the plan of education, we conceive to be sufficient: to detail the passages would not be pleasing, the French not being very good, and the display of titles, names, and stations of noblemen in the direction, would not be entertaining. We cannot but contemplate with delight this kingdom of emancipated Negro slaves, commencing their career of greatness with establishments for the universal instruction of the people, a system which England having too long neglected, is at this day actively encouraging, which, Scotland having early established, has advanced her inhabitants in foreign countries beyond competition, and from such seminaries not having been generally instituted in Ireland, the progress of her splendid talents has been stunted, tumult organised, and the peaceful industry of her people retarded. In Russia, Prussia, Poland, Sweden, and in various parts of Germany and Italy, great exertions are now making to diffuse education amongst the people; Spain and Portugal are grovelling in besotted bigotry, and their inhabitants degenerated to slaves, from the want of a general system of education; while young

Hayti commences her career with an encouragement of that universal knowledge which the greatest monarchs in the world feel the disadvantage of not having sooner disseminated amongst their subjects.

We now have great pleasure in turning to the Baron De Vastey's political reflections on some works and journals lately published in France, concerning Hayti: this publication is intended to answer Monsieur de Pradt on the Colonies and Revolution of America, (whose work is in some repute and translated into English); and also the Chevalier le Borgne de Boignee, ex-délégué du Gouvernement a Saint-Domingue, ex-legislateur député de cette colonie.—As we have not read this last work, we must take the Baron's account of it; and from that we are lead to execrate both the man and his publication. The Baron shows, that Le Borgne's object is to cast on Buonaparte all the obloquy of the infernal conduct practised by the French government against St. Domingo, and to invite the Haytian people to return to the government of the Bourbons, to make the Haytians believe England excited France to commit all the barbarities perpetrated at St. Domingo, and to induce England to think the Haytians ungrateful, and that she ought to combine with France to reduce them to slavery.

The Baron, in splendid declamation, illustrated with historical fact, makes a full display of the atrocities perpetrated by the French, and, with great feeling, paints the suffering of his countrymen. The Chevalier le Borgne having most audaciously asserted, that the sons of the King of Hayti were now at school in France, and that the children of all the chiefs had been safely returned to St. Domingo; the Baron proves, that none had been returned, but that in the most unmerciful manner all those innocent children that the King and chiefs of Hayti had intrusted to French protection, have perished by famine, poison, and the most cruel inflictions; and he proceeds to argue, that a change in the dynasty of France does not alter the disposition of that people, who are sanguinary and vindictive beyond example. After this he attacks Monsieur le Borgne personally; his profound immorality, he says, Southonax knew and held in abhorrence; that Le Borgne had created insurrection in Saint Domingo, against the commission in France, and then

then organized pillage for his own profit; that Le Borgne was well known, at Paris, at Tobago, at St. Lucia, at Martinique, and at the Cape, as a swindler; that he had returned from Cayes with general execration, was charged with piracy, and above all, with defiling, by treachery, the wife of his friend Rigaud.

The Baron points out the necessity for and the advantages which must attend general education, and mentions the public institutions, which we have already stated from the proclamation: he then proceeds to enumerate the institutions that have been established for the study of the law and military arts, and declares that twenty-five years since they were sunk in the most miserable ignorance, but now from their own exertions they are enjoying every advantage that education can afford; that from great attention to the education of their families, morality has been much advanced, marriages have become numerous, and every vicious habit discontinued; that the Haytians, in imitation of the Romans, dedicate themselves to agriculture and to the military art, that they have articles of the first necessity manufactured amongst themselves, as powder, sulphur, salt-petre, all sorts of fire arms, cannon, bombs, balls, &c. that the Haytians are well advanced in printing (as in truth his own book will prove, for it was printed at Hayti;) that the Island produces wheat, barley, oats, wine, and English potatoes; that France would not suffer the inhabitants while under her control to cultivate any thing but indigo, coffee, sugar, and cotton; but that King Henry encourages every article for home consumption, recommends economy, and forbids large credit to be given on any account; and if the creditor throws his debtor into prison, he must support him there.—The Baron admirably refutes and exposes Le Borgne, ridicules his plans, and holds him up to deserved detestation: he shews that no change in France produced any change in favor of Hayti; France itself was her enemy. He then details the jubilee act, the address of Dessalines to the army, and the answers of the chiefs, to prove the spirit and determination of the Haytian People. He strongly points out the immorality and degeneracy which attend slavery, and pronounces a beautiful eulogy on the patriots who first effected its total destruction at St. Domingo, particularly Toussaint, Maurepas, Belair, Thomany Dommage, Lamaholiere and Prince Ferdinand. He tells us of the improvements

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made by the Haytians in manufactures as well as in agriculture, arts and arms; and he illustrates the wickedness of the French colonial policy, by an anecdote of Governor Belcombe's having condemned Mons. Soleil, an inhabitant of Soraives, to prison and to be severely whipped, for making wine on his plantation, as it might curtail the French trade. The Baron publishes the conditions offered to Hayti by France, the impossibility of acceding to them, or having any thing to do with France, unless she acknowledges their independence; and he admirably ridicules the propositions offered, and asks how France, that has just liberated her people from tyranny, can require Hayti to surrender the liberty she has so fully attained. He next argues on the attempt to establish a French Trading Company in Hayti, and proves the danger and injury of such an establishment; then declares, that if France does not immediately acknowledge their independence, they must exclude all her manufactures; and concludes with a fine exhortation to his countrymen, to be united, determined, and free.

St. Domingo is as large as Ireland, has now about half a million of inhabitants, and is capable of supporting six millions of people at least. Every citizen is trained to arms and industry. Hayti has no enemy but France, and her climate alone is a barrier against any invasion that could be fatal to her independence. Christophe considers himself to have been carried originally as a slave from the dominions of the King of Dahomy, his subjects from different parts of the West Coast of Africa; and in pursuit of trade, and to increase the population, many adventurers will probably visit their native shores, where they will find many nations free, and who would neither purchase a slave, nor suffer one of their own nation to be sold to slavery. Here will be an extensive field for the introduction of civilization, cultivation, education, morality, industry, and the christian religion. Teachers and preachers will do much, but the glorious example of St. Domingo will do more. The ignorantly contemptible argument for continuing the slave trade, "that if the inhabitants of Africa were not sold, they would be sacrificed to Pagan idolatry, or at domestic ceremonies, or to gratify the vengeance of victory," must soon be done away. Christianity was long since found in Abyssinia and in different parts of the Eastern Coast; and we

confidently trust, that by the instrumentality of Hayti, it will soon extend itself on the Western side. The East of Africa originally abounded with learned and scientific men: we find Egypt the seat of science, Carthage pre-eminent amongst nations, the learning of Africa enlightening Rome; and it is natural for Juvenal and Horace to speak of their African friends and companions with the highest respect, when Lycurgus, Solon, Herodotus and Plato repaired to that country for instruction. The system of school education, originating with Lancaster, is now pursued at Hayti; and I can have no doubt of its being wafted to, and shortly extended over the West Coast of Africa.* Thus enlightened by their own race, I have no doubt of her being restored to the splendor she once held among the most civilized nations on earth. I cannot conclude without considering the effect this independent kingdom of Negroes is likely to have on the abolition of slavery in the West Indies, or at least the service it must render in preventing any improper severity being practised on the slave population, because the unfortunate sufferers might quickly find a place of refuge in St. Domingo. I should hope it would induce the planters quickly to adopt a system of gradual emancipation, and establish a fund to compensate those who may have made *bona fide* purchases under existing law. Regulated emancipation and adequate

* I conjure every sincere abolitionist, every true philanthropist, and every active Christian desirous of diffusing the holy book of revelation, to assist the exertions of Hayti, to send competent persons to instruct them in religion, morality, in the principles of legislation, and political economy, in scholastic learning, in surgery, in arts, sciences, manufactures and agriculture; and then induce the natives so instructed, to proceed on friendly missions to Africa. Or let us carry them to different settlements from the Cape de Verd, to Cape Negro. We might also commute the punishment of death, or transportation for life, into an apprenticeship of seven years in St. Domingo, preparatory to seven years residence in instructing the natives of the West Coast of Africa. Surely this country, which is covered with benevolent institutions, might form a society of this sort, and perform this most desirable duty with fidelity; not make professions of zeal for the African race, without executing any beneficial promise; but carry into effect such things as would tend to their temporal and eternal happiness.

compensation would preclude complaint from either party; whilst a just and happy termination might thus be put in our colonies, to this degradation of humanity. Our government and the planters seem anxious for its accomplishment, yet nothing has been done. I pray that they may attend to the warning of the volcano, and not wait for its explosion. But when the spirit of liberty extends itself to the Brazils, I fear the vengeance of long oppression will be too formidable, and that the oppressors will be swept away in a deluge of blood.

I have received other productions of the Haytians, creditable to the genius of the blacks, and to the liberal spirit of King Henry's government, the substance of which I will hasten to lay before you.
W.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleased by reading your correspondent, L. E. E.'s observations on Oaths and Subscriptions to Articles, the sentiments contained therein being in many respects the same as my own on this most serious subject; and I sincerely hope that the writer of the letter will bring forward some *particular instances* of these objectionable subscriptions, &c. giving at full length the *forms* of them.

Would not a nation be as well governed if no oaths of office of *any kind whatsoever* were required to be taken? A person entering on any office might have the duties of the office read over to him, with the penalties annexed to a breach of such duties; he might sign a short declaration to this effect. I, hereby acknowledge myself liable by law to the above mentioned penalties for a breach of the duties specified.

I have before me, a letter in an old publication for January, 1753, (p. 30) entitled the *New Universal Magazine*, very much to the purpose, from which the following is an extract:—

"I am greatly obliged to you for the news you send me from time to time. A late circumstance has afforded me an uncommon pleasure, and that is the scheme now on foot for an application for redress, with regard to parish and ward office oaths, a scheme so laudable, so useful, and necessary, that you will excuse me if I take up your time by dwelling on so laudable a theme."

I wish for information respecting this scheme, as it is called; perhaps some one can give it in your magazine.

Feb. 1, 1820.

A. Z.
For

For the Monthly Magazine.

[As the following *Dialogue*, written long ago by WIELAND, has been supposed to have had considerable influence in stimulating the barbarous enterprise of CHARLES LUDWIG SANDT, it may, as a literary curiosity, merit publication, while the fall of Kotzebue still continues an object of European attention.]

BRUTUS and CORDAY.

CORDAY.—Where art thou, Brutus, to whom the guillotine has borne me, that on thy bosom I may repose after the great deed to which neither pride, nor enthusiasm, nor vengeance, but a fiery love of my country, an ardent desire to set a sublime example to my fellow-citizens, and a heart-felt pang for the condition of a nation misled by a brood of hell, and so deceived as to glory in its destructive error, have irresistibly impelled me. Brutus, where art thou? Thy example lifted my heart. How happy am I to have done what thou didst, and hand in hand with thee to pass on towards that immortality to which sentiments and actions, impressed with the seal of true patriotism, cannot but conduct.

BRUTUS.—Gently, Corday. I grudge thee neither thy satisfaction, thy impenitence, nor the effusions of a soul which dwells not in every female frame, nor the disinterested merit of burying thy dagger in a breast, whose *collapse* was to give health only to thy country, but death to thyself. Yet excuse me, though thousands exalt thy undertaking to the skies, though millions shall repeat it with applause for centuries; if I analyse and unveil thy conduct, for in these regions prevails an incorruptible and severe impartiality: and if I concede to thee only an honourable pride, an ambition to be immortalized along with others, who have generously scorned, or seemed to scorn death itself, and to leave thy name indelibly graven in the annals of the human race.

It is true thou hast freed thy country from one of the most horrible monsters, ever vomited from the abyss for the ruin of his fellow-citizens, from a member of that most detestable gang, which, under pretext of attempting the happiness of Frenchmen by means of freedom, has imposed upon them the hardest fetters, and almost accomplished their destruction at a time, when it professes to make their welfare the sole scope of its endeavours. Thou hast pierced the heart of a wretch, the object of general abhorrence, whom even those of his own party only appeared not to abhor, be-

cause they thought him alone vile enough to be capable of executing those crimes, which their own scanty remnant of honourable feeling forbade them personally to patronize.

But tell me, heroine, for notwithstanding my censure, I still hold thee worthy of this lofty title, did thy reason not misgive thee, while reflecting upon what thou wast about to do? To defend thy life, thy chastity, against every attack, even at the expence of blood; to become the murderess of whoever might attempt to murder thee, or to rob thee of thy honour, of thy virtue, this is bravery, this is not only allowed but commanded by the law of self-preservation. But who has given thee a permission or a commission to shed the blood of any one, whom thou mayst choose to declare a monster, and the author and cause of the sufferings of thy country?

CORDAY.—Here, Brutus, thou art entangled in thine own toils. Stop before thou makest any further objections. Thou a man, I a woman; dost thou imagine that makes any difference? Could the lofty principles of a philosophy, which throughout life illuminated thy every footstep, secure thee against the possibility of error. I was wandering in the dark, it seems, when I did, what thou didst; nay, have I not done still more than thou? Thou hadst sixty fellow-conspirers. I was alone. Thou a man and a general; I a woman, whose hand had never wielded a sword. Thy poignard stretched upon the ground a man, who, when he could have revenged himself upon thee, granted thee a pardon, to which no calls of prudence invited him. O Brutus, what a difference between Cæsar and Marat! Do not misinterpret me. I shall never recall the wish to be united by means of the guillotine with thee, the great friend of freedom, and to wander with thee among those noble souls, who have defied the dangers of death, in order to lead their fellow-citizens into the fields of freedom. Once again, what a contrast between Cæsar and Marat! Cæsar, how favourably inclined toward thee, how great his regard for thee, so great, that he expressly commanded his people when they met thee in battle not to take thy life, whatever it cost them, to take thee prisoner indeed if thou were content to yield, if not to let thee go whithersoever thou wouldst. Thou wast a partisan of Pompey. After the battle which terminated so unfortunately for this noble Roman, thou hadst to forsake his camp, and fly to Larissa. Then didst thou

thou not write to Cæsar? And what generosity of soul he displayed! He rejoiced so much to hear from thee, that he had thee await him in the place where thou then wast. And the blood of this man, of thy benefactor, thou couldst see flow, and applaud thyself that it flowed by thy sword, and the swords of those who had attached themselves to thee as the saviour of liberty. And am I to be accused of pride, because not actuated by this cold reason, when I drew the dagger against one who did not even deserve to fall by the blow of a human being? Wilt thou maintain that pride was the sole instigator of my enterprise, that reason was not my prompter, when I went forth and accomplished a deed, which in truth not a woman—wont as this name may be to obloquy—but a man, but ten thousand men—(if my country were not groaning under millions of male cowards)—should long ago emulously have rushed forward to perform?

BRUTUS.—Thou opposest Marat to Cæsar, in order to set thy deed, Corday, above mine. Cæsar was my friend and benefactor: but he was an enemy of the state, a tyrant, an oppressor of his fellow-citizens. And could I be bound by gratitude toward him, who in order to make himself creatures, or to preserve his old ones, overstepped in many respects both order and justice? Toward him, who had admitted a great number of mean persons into the senate, who by their low birth, their former occupations, and many of them by their known criminality, dishonoured this respectable assembly. Ought I, out of gratitude, to have spared his life, whose known maxim it was, in order to plunge Rome deeper and deeper into servitude, to reward every who was useful to him, even at the expence of the republic; who openly professed, that if villains and murderers helped him to his rights, or to the advancement of his fortunes, he should hold it his duty to be grateful to them? What ought to have prevented my freeing Rome from a man holding such principles, and who, but for me and for those who thought with me, would afterwards have proclaimed principles yet more atrocious?

Thy deed, Corday, in murdering Marat I do not blame. Only, as I have already owned, about thy motives I hesitate. But setting this aside, if it were mere pride that lifted thy hand to aim the poignard, thou wilt not acknowledge it, and I cannot incontrovertibly convict thee: yet it seems to me in a high de-

gree probable, that to this pride alone thou art indebted for having overcome the fear of a death, which too certainly awaited thee. This too set aside, how couldst thou promise thyself any great effect from thy undertaking? Marat was by no means that in Paris, which Cæsar was in Rome. What good hast thou done? Has Marat not left his fellow behind? Would he not very soon have seen his profligate life terminated by the vile diseases, which his shameless debaucheries had produced? Why not rather rise against others, who exceeded Marat in their influence over the destiny of thy country? Then, Corday, then indeed should I have wished to see thy dagger transplanted among the stars, if thou hadst stood at the head of a hundred or a thousand heroes, ready to direct their hands against other profligates, and thus to put a speedy end to that anarchy, which had reduced each to depend for his security on the frail and insufficient protection of his own force.

CORDAY.—Surely, Brutus, thou art unjust toward me. I did what I could, and my conscience justifies me in what I have done. I did not escape, as if I pleased I might. I made not the least attempt to fly, or to avoid responsibility. On my examination I denied nothing, I only refused to admit that I was a criminal. I denounced no adviser, for I had none: I took the whole upon my own shoulders. If thou wilt charge me with pride, it was no other than that of lending to heaven my arm, in order to execute its justice against a creature so unworthy of existence as Marat. And in this I still glory; and the more, the lower Marat was beneath Cæsar, whom thou holdest it glorious to have murdered.

Thou enquirest of me, Brutus, what great service I have done to society by the extinction of Marat. Is it my fault if other men, and, if these were wanting, if other noble women, have not followed my example? Would it not have been a great thing if Chabot and Barrere, if Danton and Robespierre, had been called down from the stage of their crimes by other magnanimous citizens of France—if they had been snatched away from continuing to be the seducers and corrupters of a people, which hopes to be free, whilst it abandons itself to these blind guides only to be the more surely hurled into the grave of destruction? And now allow me, Brutus, to ask thee, what didst thou accomplish by the slaughter of Cæsar? Thou wast satisfied

satisfied with the removal of this man. Anthony remained, who was worse than Cæsar, and who employed the name of Cæsar after his unfortunate end to a thousand purposes which no one had foreseen. Was Rome after the performance of thy heroic action again free? Did she climb once more to her former eminence, or sink at every step of her progress deeper? I well know what was thy idea. Thou thoughtest to have to do with those ancient Romans, the avengers of liberty, ever ready to sacrifice themselves for their country. Thou couldst flatter thyself that so soon as Cæsar should have ceased to live, the machine of the constitution would once more be wound up, when the impediment was removed which seemed to hinder its motion. But thou wast deceived. I am a woman; I give lessons to thee, a man, and a Roman. Hadst thou in the first place made a wise use of the alarm, in which the death of Cæsar had plunged his friends, and aroused to vigilance the courage of a great number of citizens, who were ready to take up arms for the emancipation of Rome, thou wouldst have been able to restore, at least for a season, the ancient republic. But thou didst not see the necessity of recurring to this only mean, and thus Anthony gained time and ability to make himself powerful.

BRUTUS.—What an humiliation for me to receive lessons from a woman, and of a nation whose character is distinguished beyond that of others for an incomprehensible levity, an untameable ardour, a frivolous versatility, and a ridiculous vanity! I am mute.

CORDAY.—I do not misinterpret thy greatness of soul. Thy unchangeable goodness, thy lofty sentiments, thy steadiness, over which neither time, nor pleasure, nor avarice, had any power, thy unconquerable resolution to defend justice, and to banish tyranny, will for ever render thee in my eyes truly respectable. Only leave to me the fame, after which I thirsted, that of rendering to my country a service, which not every one could or would render it—the fame of having provoked others to proceed in a career in which I first trode, until they shall have by degrees rescued my nation from a sleep of torment, whence, if she does not speedily awake, total destruction awaits her. Marat at least is no longer among the living. His death may bring others to reflection. If this does not happen, then indeed a

great part of my object will have failed. Allow me, Brutus, to remark one more distinction between me and thee. The fall of Cæsar, which was thy work, was no benefit but a misfortune to the community. The senate was sunken into an inveteracy of corruption, in which no redress could be hoped from its exertions. The people were gainers by obtaining a monarch. And where could they find a better than Cæsar? Thou forest from thy country a man without whom it could go on no longer. The scenes which followed are pledges of this truth. But did I inflict such a wound upon France by the murder of Marat? And would not that country again revive, if all those foes of the people, whom it mistakes for friends, were sacrificed on one day of retribution by other poignards equally ruthless?

BRUTUS. I could not restore freedom to Rome, ardently as I wished it; and thou hast not plucked from France the monsters who flay thy country. Let us wrap ourselves in the mantle of our virtue. We did what we could.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PARTICULARS of a late EARTHQUAKE at LISBON.

THE following particulars relative to an earthquake hitherto unrecorded in England at Lisbon, have been translated from the Portuguese of M. Franzini.

On the second of February, 1816, at forty minutes past twelve, A.M. the wind blowing from the west, a strong shock of an earthquake was felt at Lisbon,—which lasted nearly a minute. The oscillations appeared to be from N.E. to S.W. This phenomenon failed not to excite a general alarm among the inhabitants, who rushed out of their houses for fear of their falling; fresh shocks were felt at three quarters past six, but were neither so intense nor lasting as the former. A very copious shower of rain fell soon after the first oscillations.

This earthquake was felt not only through the whole country of Portugal, but even at the distance of three hundred leagues west of Lisbon, as appears from the following extracts from the log-books of two vessels:

“Journal kept on board the Marquis de Angejd, in her voyage from Bengal to Lisbon. On the first of February, 1816, at three-quarters past eleven at night, (which, calculating the position of the vessel, and reckoning the hours in the meridian of Lisbon, would correspond with the time above dated), a motion was felt

felt in the ship, which at first was conceived to be occasioned by the keel striking on a sand-bank. This shock lasted more than two minutes, and proceeded no doubt, from an earthquake. It was felt again at five o'clock in the morning, or six o'clock, at Lisbon, but with much less of intensity. From our astronomical observations we find, that at the instant of the great shock, our vessel was in $34^{\circ} 15'$ north-lat. and $15^{\circ} 10'$ west-long. computed from the meridian of Lisbon; which implies that we were W.S.W. from that city, and at 270 leagues distance."

Another extract from the journal kept on board the brig *Packet-boat* of Lisbon, in its traverse from Brazil to Portugal.

"On the second of February at fifteen minutes past twelve, A.M. (equivalent to forty-two at Lisbon), we felt some smart shocks, which lasted five or six minutes. It was felt again at a quarter past three, (forty minutes past three at Lisbon), but it lasted only two or three seconds. We were then in $36^{\circ} 51'$ north-lat. and $6^{\circ} 52'$ west-long. or about 120 leagues. W.S.W. from Lisbon. And again, at half an hour past five A.M. (fifty-seven minutes past five at Lisbon), we felt the same shocks again, for the third time, for about three minutes. Hence it appears that the first shock was felt very nearly at the same instant, in places very remote from each other."

The journals of the time made mention of an earthquake felt in the Madeira islands and in Holland, which must have been the same with the one here referred to.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

The STATE of the FINE ARTS in FRANCE; written in PARIS, after viewing the late Exhibition, by D. CAREY, esq.

[Continued from p. 127.]

THERE was throughout the exhibition a vicious taste prevailing, and one highly calculated to have an injurious effect on public morals; though the examples of the best masters, and the ancients may be adduced in support of it. There was a woeful want of dress perceptible in almost every picture; in fact, perfect nudity was the glaring characteristic, and English delicacy would have been not a little offended at the utter disregard manifested by the French painters as to the propriety of shade, and a slight attempt at creating a necessary habili-ment. The feeling on this subject, however, on the other side of the water does not appear so scrupulously fas-

tidious. The most respectable (apparently) and doubtless, the most virtuous French females seemed to contemplate with indifference, the Cupids and Psyches, the Venuses and Adonises, the Shepherds, Bacchantes, and Odalisques, presented in all the nakedness of beauty to their view.

In the picture of "*Cæsar going to the Senate on the day of the Ides of March*," by PUJOL, the artist has here judiciously availed himself of the incidents in the records. Cæsar having arrived at the steps of the Portico of Pompey, finds the Senate assembled. Calpurnia, his wife, warned by presentiments, has followed to arrest his progress. Seeing her prayers rejected, she falls into the arms of Anthony, whilst Cæsar is attending to the voice of Albanius, who is in the act of addressing the assembly. To the left of the dictator, a bird of sinister presage is crossing the air. Cassius seems to thank the gods for the omen, and presses the hand of Brutus, who appears wakening from a profound reverie. In the crowd may be distinguished one of the conspirators with his hand on the mouth of a Greek slave who wished to reveal the plot. There was not much force of colouring in this picture, but it was not without its effect. It was bespoke by the Duke of Orleans, as was also a well conceived and successfully finished representation of the "*Last Appearance of Gustavus Vasa before the States at Stockholm*," by HERSENT. "*Francis the First at Vacluse*," by BOURGEOIS, and the same monarch "*at the Tomb of Laura*," by Desmoulins. There were two very fine classical designs, and the simplicity and delicacy evinced in both instances, did credit to the painters. We are informed that Francis, desirous of penetrating the mystery in which Petrarch has involved the name of his mistress, and the history of his unhappy passion, determined that he should have the tomb of the unhappy Laura opened before him. The search, however, was ineffectual. The relics of the once beauteous fair, and a box containing some Italian poetry discovered in the tomb, were the only objects which rewarded this curiosity. This is the subject of M. Desmoulin's picture. That of M. Bourgeois is more poetical and in accordance with fine feeling. The royal votary is seen pensively bending over the tomb of Laura, on which he has traced the following lines which are really the Monarch's own writing:—

"En

"En petit lieu compris vous pouvez voir
Ce qui comprend beaucoup par renommée
Plume, labeur, la langue, le sçavoir
Furent vaincus de l'amant par l'année ;
O gentille ame, etant tout estimée,
Qui te pourra louer qu'en se taisant ;
Car la parole est toujours reprimée,
Quand le sujet surmonte le disant."

In this branch of the art I also remarked, with pleasure, some specimens of female taste and application. Among these was one by Madame SERRIENES, representing *Blanche of Castille, Mother of St. Louis, and Regent of France, delivering the prisoners confined in the dungeons of the Chapitre de Chastenay, near Paris* ; the style of which was altogether highly pleasing.

Henry 4th, by FRAGONARD. This was not the only portrait exhibited of this favorite Monarch ; but it represented a trait in his history deserving of imitation as well as of praise. Indignant that Gabrielle should have preferred a complaint against Sully, his minister, the monarch replies, that "such a faithful servant was worth ten such mistresses." The fair Gabrielle and Sully are well represented. There is a venerable air of antiquity thrown around the person of the Statesman, who appears to await the decision of the King with perfect calmness, whilst Gabrielle seems to have come to solicit his dismissal in all the strength of her charms. The effect, however, of the reproach of the King is evident on the disappointed favorite. She is ready to sink into the ground. An interesting picture, by the same artist, represented Fenelon succouring the wounded at the battle of Malplaquet.

"*Louis the 16th writing his will* ;" by Battaglini. The unfortunate Monarch appears engaged in writing these words,—“I pardon, from my heart entirely, all my enemies, and I pray God to pardon them.” The execution of this portrait is in good style ; and the air of benignity, which characterises the unhappy Prince, is well calculated to increase commiseration for his fate.

"*Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Angoulême embarking at Pouillac, near Bourdeaux, April 1, 1815*," by GROS. This picture, which was on a very large scale, excited much attention.

From the number and size of the scriptural pieces exhibited this year, it was evident the painters had been working with much industry, in the hope their productions would be bought up to supply the place of the paintings,

taken from the churches for the purpose of filling the vacancies made by the restoration of the foreign pictures. In many there was a surprising force of expression and beauty.

"*Jesus Christ appeasing the Tempest*," by DUBUFE, a young artist. This is a painting in the style of West. The image of Him, whom the winds and waves obey, is expressed with much boldness and sublimity. The calmness diffused around the features of the Saviour, in the awful moment of peril to all others, forms a striking contrast to the wild tumult of the elements, and the consternation of the wonder-struck mariners who surround him.

"*Jesus disputing with the Doctors in the Temple*," by FRANQUELIN ; "*Christ laid in the Tomb*," by JANVILLE, (this picture intended for the ornament of the city of Metz ;) and "*The Resurrection of the Redeemer*," by GUILLEMOT, also afforded subjects in which the taste and ability of the respective candidates were conspicuously eminent.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

FACTS relative to the MICHIGAN TERRITORIES on the GREAT LAKES of NORTH AMERICA.

THE commerce of this vast country, like all others, has kept pace with the facilities of trade and inducements to enterprize.

From the time that this country was ceded to the United States, in 1794, to the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, its commerce was very inconsiderable, being confined to the fur trade, and the supplying of a small garrison at Detroit. Since the peace of 1815, it has been fast increasing. The events of the war called the public attention to this region, and it was found to possess as great facilities for the enjoyment of an inland commerce as any section of the United States. The establishment of several military posts, and the increasing emigration, are the principal causes of the prosperity of trade. A profitable commerce is now carried on from this territory to all the countries bordering on the lakes Erie, Huron, and Michigan, which is almost entirely monopolized by enterprising adventurers from the eastern states. Merchants supply themselves with European goods, mostly from the city of New York, which are transported by water from Buffalo ; but the mercantile interest is much impaired, and the revenue

revenue of the United States defrauded by an illicit trade, which is constantly carried on with the neighbouring province of Upper Canada.

The annual importations for the fur trade may be estimated at 8,150,000. The exports, including furs and peltries, are much greater.

The coasting trade carried on with the states for Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, consists of domestic produce, viz. salt, pork, beef, flour, corn, butter, cheese, lard, whiskey, &c. which are trafficked for cider, apples, fish, &c. and purchased by the government for the consumption of the troops. Large quantities of furs are also annually transported to Buffals for the Albany and New York market.

The territory is divided into two collection districts, those of Detroit and Michilimackinac; to each of which districts there is a port of entry of the same name. The coasting trade is principally connected with the district of Detroit, at which there were entered, during the year 1813, 3501 bbls. flour, 2,813 do. salt, 1,948 do. whiskey, 888 do. pork, 295 do. fish, 663 firkins of butter, 5,062 bushels corn, 1,042 head beef cattle, 1,435 fat hogs. There was also cleared from this same port, during the same year, bound principally to the military stations upon the lakes Huron and Michigan, 2,024 bbls. flour, 1,262 do. salt, 753 do. cider, 1,478 do. fish, 105 pork, 394 do. beef, 454 do. whiskey, 153 firkins butter, 1,280 bushels corn. The shipping owned by the citizens of this territory is about 600 tons. The vessels are from 10 to 60 tons burden.

The commercial advantages of this territory are obvious from its situation in relation to the surrounding lakes, and the rising importance of this and the other interior countries.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the intended Cultivation of DARTMOOR; and the Establishment of a Meropolitan School thereon.

IT is generally reported, through the medium of the public newspapers, that it is at present intended to convert "Dartmoor Prison" into a Metropolitan School, to which the London parishes may send their children to receive a useful education, who, when they arrive at the age of manhood, may have allotments of the Moor to cultivate, (on lease) and to enable them to establish themselves as husbandmen. Understanding that such is the projected plan, the

writer of these observations on it, trusts that a few words on a subject of such great importance to the welfare of Devonshire, will not be deemed superfluous or unacceptable.*

It is intended in the first place to state what the author deems to be the advantages derivable from such a scheme, and on the other hand the evils.

By London alone the advantages will be reaped, and to it they will be very great; for it will have a place, in the Metropolitan School, to which it may send its children, who will have the advantage of a good and useful education for persons in their line of life; and thus will London be enabled to free itself from the burden of a redundant population; it will by this plan be enabled to lessen very materially the Poor's rates of its parishes; by disposing of many thousands of persons, the maintenance of whom is enormously expensive.

The inconveniencies which arise from an over-populated parish, are too well known to need any comment: its consequences are, lack of labour for the poor, idleness, and consequent depravity. For evil habits are always visible where there is idleness, the truth of which drew these words from the lips of Plato, that "Labour is preferable to idleness, as brightness to rust." It must be also obvious to every reflecting mind, that it is to London a most desirable object to find a place to which it may send the idle, unprovided for, and licentious characters of its parishes.

Having thus canvassed the advantages derivable from the plan, it now remains to state, both the almost impracticability of its being effected, and the disadvantages under which it must labour. First, then, the impracticability, which will be seen by a view of the situation, soil, height, &c. of Dartmoor, the place fixed upon for this intended experiment.

The Forest of Dartmoor being the name by which this Moor is generally known, many persons have been led to suppose that a large number of trees grow upon it; but this, though a natural, is nevertheless a great mistake; for it is well known to all who have visited that part of Devonshire, that the number of trees growing upon Dartmoor is exceedingly small, and that the few which have been planted there are in

* First printed by Woolmer, of the Gazette Office, Exeter, and sold at six-pence.

such a state, as to prove that the air and soil but ill agree with them.

The author intends to be as accurate as possible in his description of that district of Devonshire. Situated at the Western extremity of the county, it rises with magnificent grandeur above the surrounding heights, which compose an extremely rough and broken region in this part of Devonshire. When the ascent of this Moor is gained, it is found to be a long extended plain, that is in comparison with the leading features of the country below; in many parts it is greatly infested with bogs, of a most dangerous description, which are totally incapable of bearing the lightest quadruped that walks upon the other parts of the Moor. There are undoubtedly some parts of Dartmoor on which there is a sort of long silky grass, but which never affords pasture for any sort of cattle after the month of November.

Scarcely a winter passes in which the Moor is not covered with snow, and that of a very great depth.* Also the fogs which pass over it, during some months, are such as not only to be very prejudicial to the health, but even to prevent by its thickness the power of distinguishing objects at a very small distance.†

The computed elevation of Dartmoor is no less than one thousand and forty-five feet above the highest hills in the adjoining districts.

To show as clearly as possible the difference of the climate in the neighbourhood of Dartmoor, and in other parts of the county, the register mentioned in Vancouver's Survey of Devonshire, to have been kept at Oakhampton, which is in the neighbourhood of the Moor, and at Ilfracombe, which latter place is

distant from Oakhampton thirty miles, is here quoted.†

Such then is the climate, soil, and situation of the place, which is fixed upon for the establishment of a Metropolitan School.

It has been allowed that some parts of Dartmoor are capable of cultivation, and also depasturable; but that these parts are few, it has likewise been declared. The cultivation of Dartmoor, if it is to be effected, must be accomplished by the greatest possible industry and perseverance. Granted that this is the case, the question is this; it is in the populous parishes of London that these essential virtues are to be found; is it thence that men are to be procured of strength and hardiness sufficient to endure the rigorous climate of Dartmoor, or of industry enough to render in a state fit for the reception of the ploughshare, its swampy soil?

Having thus stated the disadvantages under which the performance of this object labours, it is intended to show the evils which would accrue from it, were the obstacles which lie in its way to be removed.

The sufferers would be the people of Devonshire. The means by which they would be sufferers, are increase of population; that an increase of population would take place throughout the county is evident; for no one can be blind enough to help foreseeing that those persons sent to Dartmoor from London, and their children after them, would abandon (at least many of them) Dartmoor for the more sheltered and healthy situations held out to their view in the milder parts of the county.

And what, let it be asked, would be the result of their spreading themselves through the county, but an increase of population. And the reader must be well aware, that few persons of any reflection consider such an increase as a desirable object.

The arguments pro and con having been impartially stated, it is now the proper time for the reader to form his judgment of the case; and to whichever side he may be inclined to lean,

† TABLE OF THE REGISTER.

Situation—	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Ilfracombe—	53	48½	52	57½	62½	64½
Oakhampton	34½	36½	41½	53½	50	55½
Difference—	18½	11½	10½	14	11½	9½
Situation—	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ilfracombe—	65½	66	61½	62	58½	56½
Oakhampton	62	63½	57½	46½	41	39½
Difference—	3½	2½	4	5½	17½	16½

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* At the time these observations were preparing for the press, the snow upon Dartmoor was exceedingly deep. A melancholy accident occurred from it in the death of two boys, who had been sent by their master in quest of some sheep. By this circumstance the dangerous state of Dartmoor in the winter is sufficiently proved.

† The Author knows it to be a fact, that an officer, who had been on duty at the prison on Dartmoor, declared, that the fog was so thick at times upon the Moor, that the only means by which the centinels could ascertain that each other were at their posts, was by bells, some of which being rung, were answered by others placed at a proper distance from them.

the author trusts that he may not be supposed to have written this pamphlet for the purpose of opposing or thwarting any measures of a wise legislative government, or of throwing any hindrance in the way of cultivation: but, on the contrary, let it be supposed (for such is the fact) that a warm attachment to the fair promotion of agriculture, and a due submission to the authorities of the land, are his chief pride and profession; and that these remarks, the result of a deliberate consideration, were published with the hope that they might be the means of showing the disadvantages which are inseparable from the execution of the scheme in question, as well as the evils that would attend it, however beneficial the plan might be to the instigators of it.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to inquire, through the medium of your miscellany, when the world may expect to see the works of the late Henry Flood published.—That he left manuscripts prepared for the press is generally believed. He, as it is known through the empire, was the great ornament of the Irish House of Commons. Inheriting a large patrimonial estate, he devoted himself to politics and eloquence. His accomplishments were various: to a knowledge of the classics he added an intimate acquaintance with the countries of Europe, being both a careful student and an extensive traveller; he was also a critic in the arts. But his pre-eminent merit was his political science, and his eloquence. His oratory was perfect; for to complete knowledge of his subject, he added the clearest and soundest reasoning; and his rhetoric was impassioned and sublime. Read the following specimens from different speeches:—

“This secret of inadequate representation was told to the people in thunder in the American war, which began with virtual representation and ended in dismemberment. The influence of corruption within doors, of this fraud of argument without, continued the American war. It terminated in separation, as it began in this empty vision of a virtual representative; and in its passage from one of these points to the other, it swept away part of the glory, and more of the territory of Great Britain, with the loss of forty thousand lives, and of one hundred millions of treasure. Virtual parliaments, and an inadequate representation, have cost you enough abroad already; take care they do not cost you more at home, by costing you your constitution.”

“In ability I will yield to many, in zeal to none; and if I have not served the public cause more than many men, this at least I may say, I have sacrificed as much to it. Do you repent of that sacrifice? If I am asked, I answer, No. Who could repent of a sacrifice to truth and honour, to a country that he loves, and to a country that is grateful? Do you repent of it? No. But I should not rejoice in it, if it were only to be attended with a private deprivation, and not to be accompanied by all its gains to my country. I have a peculiar right, therefore, to be solicitous and ardent about the issue of it, and no man shall stop me in my progress.”

These extracts, not selected, are proofs of the power and virtue of his sentiments. Whatever remains of such a man belongs to the people; they have therefore a right to enquire why the manuscripts of Henry Flood, transferred to Sir Lawrence Parsons, now the Earl of Ross, have not appeared. When Sir L. Parsons received the deposit, he was a violent oppositionist; now he is a joint post-master of Ireland. Can this alteration in his Lordship's situation affect the suppression? Surely correct copies of Mr. Flood's speeches remain, for he was not accustomed to speak on important topics without preparation.

To the higher faculties Mr. Flood added talents for sport and gaiety. The following verses, I believe, never were printed or written. I was told the anecdote many years ago by Mr. A. Smith, Mr. Flood's confidential friend. They went for the ‘World,’ then periodically issuing from the press, to Bradley's bookshop: Miss Bradley told Mr. Flood, that there was not a bound copy in the shop, but he might have it in sheets. On leaving the shop, Flood turned to his friend and repeated—

At Bradley's for the World I call'd,
Take it in sheets, said she;
Oh, happy may the owner prove,
For Bradley is the world to me.
SEMPER IDEM.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NOTES made during a JOURNEY from LONDON to HOLKHAM, YORK, EDINBURGH, and the HIGHLANDS of SCOTLAND, in July and August 1819, by JOHN MIDDLETON, esq. the author of an AGRICULTURAL VIEW of MIDDLESEX, and other works.

[Continued from p. 111.]

GLASGOW is a large thriving town, in which the streets rather generally and properly cross each other at right angles. The flag-pavements are excellent, and apparently they are nearly

as much thronged with company as such foot-paths are in London; but as there are no gentlemen's carriages, and few other carriages, many persons walk in the carriage ways. Both the carriage ways and the foot pavements have the appearance of being remarkably clean; but although there be not much sludge in the kennels, they are very offensive. There are three bridges across the River Clyde, and small ships of two masts come up to the first of these, where the spring tides are said to rise seven or eight feet; and there were twenty or thirty such vessels alongside the wharf at the time we were there. Here is a very agreeable public walk and carriage way, made parallel with the side of the river, and divided from it by a grass platt of fifty or sixty feet in breadth; the turf is laid sloping towards the river, and it is neatly enclosed by iron balustrades upon a stone plinth. The whole is conveniently and agreeably extended to a fine grass paddock of perhaps eighty or a hundred acres, where an obelisk of great height has been erected to the memory of Lord Nelson, but that remains unrepaired after being damaged by a thunder storm. In Glasgow there is one moderately elegant spire, annexed to the body of a mean-looking church. The Roman Catholics have lately built a chapel in the richest gothic manner. All the other places of worship are rather unsightly; they are also so ill placed, that three churches occupy three sides of one burial ground, and these are in one of the least favorable parts of the town. There are many dwelling houses of extraordinary goodness; to which may be added the Royal Bank, the Infirmary, and some other public buildings. The town is supplied with water from the river, and it is lighted with gas. The mail sets off for London at three o'clock daily. The tontine coffee-room, is of large size, but it is not fitted-up with boxes and tables; we found many gentlemen seated in chairs round the border of the room, with a newspaper in their hands, and others were walking about. We next viewed a methodist chapel, which we found to be of their usual construction, and that holds conveniently fifteen hundred persons; but two thousand are said repeatedly to have attended the service there. Above the ceiling of this chapel, (an extraordinary place for it,) is a school for giving gratuitously education to children, and where we found the master injuring their health, as well as his own, by

a want of ventilation. Viewed a new church, in which there are so many defects, as to have occasioned the rebuilding some parts of it, and there are many other settlements and cracks in its walls at this time. We only observed one respectable-looking shop in this large town, and that was tolerably well stocked with porcelain and cut glass. The museum of the late Dr. Hunter attracted our notice, and we admired both the building and its contents; but it is very far from being either well lighted or ventilated. We particularly noticed and admired models of the mountains Blanc and Semplon, (Switzerland,) including the neighbouring hills, glens, glaciers, snow, rivulets, and roads, as well as the villages, and even single houses. A main road along the skirt of Mount Semplon seemed to be a very desperate pass, having many tunnels, and lying parallel to a deep ravine, which a river has scooped for its passage.

During a few minutes of the morning we viewed a bronze statue of Lieut. Gen. Moore, then putting up by Mr. Flaxman from London, and in the evening we found it finished. It represents a fine human figure, without any covering upon his head; his left hand is upon the hilt of his sword, and his right hand across his breast; as though he were pulling his cloak to prevent its dropping off the left shoulder. A large cloak conceals the greater part of the Lieut. General; but that not being quite close before, discloses the collar of his coat and a small part of the breast of it. The figure is placed upon a truncated column with an ovolo cap, all in granite. Remove the sword and the whole would suit a private gentleman better than this statue does a general officer. There are no cannon or other emblems of war, and it is only known to be in honour of a Lieut. General by a very short inscription in gilt letters against one side of the column.

We then quitted Glasgow, and rode to Hamilton, where the Duke of that name has a principal residence and park. This stage is over excellent land, all in cultivation, in the commendable four years rotation of potatoes, wheat, clover and oats. The next stage is to Lanark where the land rises into hills, on each side of the river Clyde; cultivated up the slopes, though rather a poor soil, and towards the tops of the hills very poor. The leys are infested with rag-wort. In this stage are seen the lesser falls of the Clyde, very picturesque. At Lanark,

a great change takes place in the soil for the worse; but the banks of the river even increase in picturesque effect, till at the greater falls of the Clyde it rises into the sublime. The residence of the philanthropic Mr. Owen is finely placed for the chaste beautiful; but it is not kept in such high condition as such villas are in the south of England. We had a full view of his village by riding through it; and the side of an adjoining hill was divided in many small potatoe-gardens. The houses are built with stone, and slated; they are modern, but too much crowded. With very few exceptions, it appeared clean; but here, as in other places in Scotland, the street dung (human excrements) is exposed in a very offensive manner. And the women are without covering to their feet. This is a remnant of the barbarous or rather of the savage state, which does not admit of those parts being dressed. A young woman, of nearly twenty years of age, opened a gate for our carriage to the paddock of Colonel Ross; and, though she was otherwise well dressed, she gave herself some trouble to shew the falls of the Clyde to us. We enquired if she was suffering from poverty? She replied, "no, but it was usual in that country to go with naked feet in the summer." We were told this custom does not prevent the young folks being taught to dance as well as to read; but it is obviously an unchaste custom, and productive of immoral effects.

We then drove seven or eight miles over very bad land, much of it covered by heath; considerable portions of it in a state of ley, infested with rag-wort; several small pieces of meadow, which were half rushes, and the corn, which is all oats, a miserable crop. In this day's ride of thirty-seven miles, we did not see so many acres of turnips. This brought us to Douglas Mill Inn, where we were well accommodated for the night; but here, as in all the second-best inns in Scotland, the privy is without any door; generally where such offices have a door there is a large hole in it opposite the seat, which exposes the person to full view.

Thence to Elfeet, a small and lonely house used as an inn; the road lies along the sides of hills similar in figure, but of coarser herbage than the downs in Wiltshire; of which four or five miles square are said to be rented by the respectable man who keeps the Douglas Mill Inn. Thence towards Moffatt are lofty hills and a deep dale, shaped like the Wiltshire

downs, but even less valuable than the last stage. There are a few birch trees here and there in a sickly or dying state; much deep peat, as well as basaltic rock and some slate. One mile before we arrived at Moffatt, that town and its neighbourhood were seen to great advantage. There are several neat-looking villas; but the access to them ought not to be endured, as they cannot be approached without passing by a public necessary in the market place. That building is of an octagon shape, with eight apertures (door-ways) but without doors, and so filthy that no cleanly person can go within ten or twenty yards of it. There is only one inn, which is a good house, but badly conducted. This small town is handsome; but its thriving is repressed by the innkeeper, and the public necessary (not privy.)

Between Moffatt and Lockerby, we were surprised by the re-building of broken bridges, to the number of six or eight; but were informed they were destroyed by a tremendous thunder storm, the 18th of last July. The general figure of this part of the country continues to be a good deal like Dorsetshire or Wiltshire: the hills in both are covered with sheep, but there the similitude ends; for in the south west of England the valleys are well cultivated, but here they are in miserable tillage; or, when in grass, it is overrun with rushes and peat, or where dry with rag-wort.

From Lockerby to Annan the hills are much lower and more generally tilled though unskilfully as before. Potatoes are the only things well cultivated during the last fifty miles. No turnips in the first thirty miles of this day, and not many in the last twenty, nor are they clean, or otherwise than badly managed, being smothering in wild mustard, as the oats are in knot-grass. Wheat there is none, and of barley very little; of clover a fair proportion, but the hay of that valuable plant as well as of natural meadows is spoiled by their manner of making it. The Inn at Douglas Mill is unpromising but good; those at Elfeet, Moffatt, and Lockerby, are very ordinary make-shifts; but that at Annan is unexceptionably good.

Annan is a respectable market-town, with a church and a gaol, each of which is surmounted by a spire with a clock. In the market-place of this town we numbered thirty-three single-horse carts, loaded with slate of excellent quality, and some of large size. They were said

said to be from Westmoreland, and going much farther into Scotland. Here is a river, though not navigable, and a good bridge over it, from which there is a view over some good meadows. From Annan to Gretna Green is rather a poor soil, nearly level and badly tilled. Gretna Green is of a triangular shape, with an old mutilated cross, and about a dozen huts of poor persons. There is also one white house about equal to a respectable farm-house. One third of a mile nearer England is a regularly neat Scotch village, of one street, containing perhaps sixty small houses of one story only, though built with stone and slated. Near the middle of this village is a public house of two stories, and in it the marriage of English runaway couples are solemnized. The priest (not a blacksmith) is said to be ready, and on the watch for post-chaises from England; on such a carriage stopping at the public house, he walks towards it, to discover whether they are in want of his service or not; in case of yes, he makes his bargain, regulated by the appearance of the parties, in doing which long experience has made him very expert; and having received his fee, he performs his part of the ceremony, and leaves the parties to themselves.

Scotland includes this village and a sloping descent of about a hundred yards to a brook (with a bridge) which divides the two kingdoms.

Being about to leave Scotland, permit us to observe, that most of the observations hitherto made are local, and those of more general application have been reserved for this place.

The general features of such of the Scotch highlands as are not mountainous, are heath and peat; in many places mixed, or strewed over with large blocks of granite. These stones are in a state of decomposition, as appears by a great many grains of quartz which lie near them. The exceptions are small patches of either arable, meadow, or planted forest trees. The mountains are slate, granite, or volcanic rocks, partially covered by moss and other worthless plants. The plantations mostly consist of Scotch firs and larch, in which it is obvious that the former is the hardier plant of the two; as the larch is not in so healthy and thriving a state as the Scotch fir, especially when it is planted without the shelter of the other. There are some places both in England and Scotland, where even the Scotch firs are ceasing to grow; and belts of such

trees are annually becoming more and more broke in upon by the deaths of trees in patches. Vast masses of plantations have been made in Scotland, apparently within the last forty years; but they are mostly in the southern half of that district, and it is greatly embellished thereby: yet the northern half is nearly a naked desert. The Duke of Gordon and some others, have planted much some thirty years ago, but such places appear very small when compared with the more extensive heath and peat which covers the rest of that desolate country for a hundred miles together:—rendered desolate by the poverty of its inhabitants and the supineness of the owners of the soil; who have neglected draining off superfluous water, the great encourager of peat, and consequently that has extended in every direction; by which it has destroyed all the grasses which supported or can support useful animals; it has also destroyed the trees, groves and woods, which formerly contributed to embellish as well as enrich Scotland. The neglect of drainage produced peat, and the continuance of such neglect, aided by the peat, destroyed the woods—even the last remnants are perishing in succession, as the peat and water are enabled to extend their deadly influence to the living trees. In case the drainage of Scotland had been taken care of, peat would not have accumulated to a mischievous extent, and the forest scenery would have continued till our times in as much perfection and beauty as it formerly has been. All the grounds where the present inhabitants cut peat, abound with the remains of trees and sticks of less size than trees; which they take care of and carry to their several habitations, as part of their store for fire in winter. Notwithstanding what has been written to the contrary, we can assure our readers the trees have not been thrown down by hurricanes; as is demonstrated by their stumps, which are now in the very same places and upright position in which they had grown. The obvious truth is, that the living trees died in succession as they were attacked by stagnant water and the poison of peat. Dead trees have, during all our times, been taken by farmers and other country people, either with or without leave, for their firing and repairs. The greater number of the trees have been so disposed of, and the rest are found in the peat at this time. In this manner the forest trees of Scotland have been destroyed, but in what manner

ner can they be replaced? That may be done in all dry places, which are free or nearly free from peat, by the usual methods of planting; but to restore them on a deep peat, even after it has been drained, is a desideratum which deserves the most serious consideration of the proprietors of the soil. Peat is the greatest enemy of trees; for not only has it destroyed them over very extensive districts, but it continues to make havock among such of them as are now standing upon its borders. Wherever there are peat grounds, they are extending themselves on every side; and when that (the peat) arrives at plantations of trees, it destroys them one after another by some noxious quality which it communicates to the soil. The destructive effect which this earth has on plantations may be seen in hundreds of places, but in none is it rendered more certain than within a few hundred yards eastward from the miserable inn of Inveroreham, on the border of the rivulet Urchy. In this place several of the trees die annually, and they are then cut down a foot or two above the ground, where their stumps remain many years, or even ages, in a state which is every way similar to the stumps of trees now found in the peat grounds. These things prove, that trees have formerly grown to considerable size in places where the accretion of that earth prevents the raising trees at this time; the change, for the worse, is occasioned by neglecting to drain the soil, which would repress the extension of peat, and prevent its destructive effect.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

Some PARTICULARS of the GRAND SIGNOR'S LIBRARY, by a recent Traveller.

THE total number of MSS. which are contained in this library, is 1,294, mostly Arabic, either original or translated from the Turkish and Persian.—The subjects are theology, jurisprudence, logic, philosophy, physics, grammar, history, philology, and the *belles lettres*. The two first are in the greatest number. The Syriac and Arabic bibles, in antique characters, formerly in the library, are no longer to be found; nor are there, at present, any Latin, Greek, or Hebrew MSS. It is in the form of a Greek cross; one of the branches serves for the vestibule, and the three others, with the centre, composes the body of the library. Over the portal, between the place of entrance and the library, are the following words in Arabic,

‘Enter in peace.’ The building is very narrow—not above twelve yards from one extremity to the other. Over the central part is the cupola, which, with the marble pillars and a number of windows, produces a luminous and agreeable effect. There are twelve cases of books, four in each closet, with folding doors and curious lattice work. The books are placed on their sides, one upon another, with the ends outwards, and the titles written on the margin of the leaves.

But although no Greek MSS. are now to be found in the Seraglio, it is certain that it abounded with them in the 17th century. In 1685, M. Giardin, French ambassador at the Ottoman court, purchased fifteen of the best, by the intermediation of the Jesuit Besnier. The remainder, to the number of 180, were sold in Constantinople, at 100 livres each. If they are still extant in any libraries, the seal and arms of the Sultan would readily distinguish them. The fifteen procured by the French ambassador were sent to Paris; one of them was a copy in vellum of all the works of Plutarch. It was collated by Wyttenbach, who gives it a high character.—There was also a copy of Herodotus, of which Larcher makes mention, as having collected from it some valuable readings, with a considerable number of Ionian idioms. It appears that the library was robbed some time about the year 1638, for Gravius (Greaves, an Englishman) got possession of several MSS. which, he was assured, had been stolen from the Seraglio. We may add to this, that there was at Constantinople, in the year 1678, an Arabic translation of a lost work of Aristotle. There are several other libraries in the Seraglio, but access to them has been constantly refused; they are, however, of an inferior description. The principal one, as above, was founded by the Sultan Mustapha, in 1567.

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Some OBSERVATIONS and EXPERIMENTS on the ABSORPTION of ICE by the ATMOSPHERE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A RESIDENCE of three years in the higher latitudes of North America, gave me opportunities of observing several phenomena connected with the atmosphere, the detail of which may perhaps not be uninteresting. Observations made in countries so difficult of access, without any of the apparatus by which philosophical enquiry is in England conducted with so much precision, must

must necessarily be less exact: those, however, here related, do not require the aid of very minute investigation; and being made without reference to any pre-conceived theory, their accuracy may be more safely relied upon. The circumstance of evaporation taking place, from snow and ice, when the cold is below the freezing point of water, apparently without the degree of heat necessary to liquefy it previous to its conversion into vapour, is already familiar to natural philosophers; the extent to which this takes place cannot be ascertained in this climate, where the thermometer seldom indicates for any considerable time a temperature below 32° . Fahrenheit. At the time of my residence in America, I was not informed that any observations had been made on the subject, and consequently remarked the phenomena with more attention. I shall, in the first instance, relate the circumstances which directed my attention to the subject; and then give a short detail of an experiment made with a view of elucidating the appearances I had observed.

In America, as in Russia, it is the custom to preserve meat in a frozen state during the winter. Meat thus preserved, I remarked to be less juicy than such as was recently killed; and on weighing a definite quantity of recently killed meat, and the same meat again after a two months' exposure to the air in the coldest season of the year, I found a very considerable deficiency. I observed also, that wet clothes hanging out on the lines, in a few hours, became dry and supple, notwithstanding the thermometer at the time indicated a temperature many degrees below Zero. It is a remark very generally made, in the part where I resided, and I am inclined, from my own observation, to think it correct, that the snow diminishes much in the winter months without the aid of liquefaction. Observations of this kind are made with greater accuracy than might be supposed, as generally speaking the most considerable falls of snow take place early in the season, mid winter being characterised by a continuation of clear cold weather without the occurrence of any considerable falls. The circumstance, however, which more immediately directed my attention to the subject, was an appearance observed on the ice of Lake Wenepie, on the borders of which I was then resident.—This extensive piece of water is always frozen over to a considerable depth in the winter; but its surface by no means

presents a regular or uniform appearance. At the commencement of winter, when congelation has taken place to the depth of a few inches, the occurrence of a strong wind will cause it to break up, and separate into smaller pieces of a tabular form, which being driven into confused heaps by the waves, become disposed edgewise, forming various angles with the general surface of the lake. These tabular pieces or slabs of ice, cemented by the frost in the positions described, are exposed freely to the atmosphere during the continuance of winter; and I observed the angles in all of them to be rounded off, and apparently eroded by the atmosphere in a degree proportioned to the length of time they had been exposed. Some of them, on which I made more particular observation, in the winter of 1813, decreased considerably, becoming thinner and more transparent.

These observations induced me the succeeding winter to make the following experiment. On the 28th of November, 1814, being at that time about the middle of the eastern coast of Lake Wenepie, in latitude 52° N. I hung up in an open shed, where it was freely exposed to the air, but where the sun had no access, a flat slate of ice about two inches thick, which weighed accurately in the steelyards twenty lbs.—To ensure accuracy no one but myself had admission into the building. On the 14th of February it had sustained a loss of seventeen ozs. the highest temperature in the interval, being 23° above Zero. As the loss of weight was more considerable than I had expected, I again weighed it on the 20th of the same month, and found the deficiency twenty ozs.; the highest temperature from the 14th to the 20th, being 14° above Zero. Beyond this time the experiment was not so satisfactory, the thermometer having indicated on the 26th and 28th days of February a temperature of 36° for upwards of two hours each day: no dropping, however, took place from the ice, nor could I perceive the least moisture upon it. In March the thermometer was uniformly below the freezing point of water; the average temperature in the middle of the day being 14° above Zero. On the 7th day of that month the ice had lost 24 lbs. and on the 31st, beyond which time the experiment was not continued, its total loss was 4lbs. or a fifth part of its weight.

My next experiment was on snow, which for the purpose of securing a free admission

admission to the atmosphere I inclosed in folds of crape. The snow and its covering weighed on the 16th of February thirty ozs. It was hung up in the same place, and with the same precautions as the ice. In ten days it had lost two ozs. and in the nine following days two ozs. more. On the 14th of March, the crape through the whole process remaining perfectly dry, its total loss was six ozs. or a fifth part of its weight in twenty-six days.

When we consider that the ice and snow in these experiments were not exposed to the sun, and that the wind had but partial access to them, it can scarcely be doubted that the diminution was not equal to what it would have been in a more exposed situation. Admitting, however, the grand operations of nature to be only effected in the degree which took place in the above imperfect experiment, the cause of the diminution, whatever it be, must have a powerful agency in regulating the state of the atmosphere, and highly deserves the attention of those whose pursuits are directed to that department of science.*

The origin of the atmospherical vapour, and the manner in which it is acquired by the air, have been the objects of much discussion amongst natural philosophers, but I am not aware that any explanation has been given of the diminution of ice under the circumstances observed in the foregoing experiments. The opinion of Dalton and Saussure, that caloric only is the cause of the atmospherical vapour, must, I think, be materially discredited by the facts alluded to: nor is the explanation afforded by the opposite theory of vaporisation being produced by an affinity between the atmospherical gases and water without its difficulties, as it is not easy to conceive how solution by the air can take place without the ice being previously liquefied by caloric. Perhaps, however, this circumstance may be explained, by supposing the affinity between air and water to be so strong as to occasion the ice by a kind of disposing affinity to attract the degree of caloric necessary to its liquefaction, from an atmosphere even at the reduced temperature of that in which the experiments were made. From a review of the ingenious experiments made by Dalton,

it appears evident that water can exist in a state of vapour by the aid of caloric only, no atmospheric air or other gaseous solvent being present: it is also, I think, equally evident that the atmosphere at reduced temperatures is capable of combining with ice either without the degree of caloric necessary to its liquefaction, or by exciting so strong an affinity for water in the manner before alluded to, as to absorb and retain a portion of it in a fluid state, notwithstanding the degree of cold existing at the time. It appears to me, that each of these operations takes place in the chemistry of nature, and that the true theory of the atmospherical vapour is to be found in a combination of the two theories, which for some time have engaged the attention of chemists.

In all temperatures above 32° Fahrenheit, water may be conceived to be taken into the atmosphere partly by the agency of caloric, and partly by a very weak affinity excited between it and the air; this loose state of combination is highly favourable to vegetation, as the nearer the atmosphere approaches to the point of saturation, its precipitations of dew or rain will be more abundant.

In temperatures below 32°, and the supposition is rendered more propable by the experiments of Bettancourt, caloric seems to have no power of producing the vaporisation of water: it is, however, abundantly evident from the experiments on ice before mentioned, that air at these reduced temperatures has the property of taking it up; and as an opinion I would wish to suggest (for I am not aware of any experiments which either confirm or refute it) is it not possible that this solvent property of the air may increase in a direct ratio with its privation of caloric? The following circumstances, if they do not prove the opinion correct, will at least shew it to be not altogether improbable. That the atmosphere when its temperature is below Zero has a strong attraction for water, is evident from the dense exhalations which are seen to arise at those times from such parts of rivers, or lakes, as remain unfrozen, a circumstance which frequently takes place where the current is strong, or the depth of water very considerable. What, however, I more particularly wish to urge, is, that these exhalations increase in density, and apparently in quantity, in proportion to the coldness of the air. I have never seen the particular kind of exhalation to which I at present allude, when

* The author's ingenious theory of evaporation resulting from the above observations will be given in our next.

when the thermometer indicated a temperature above 3° Fahrenheit, but they invariably take place when the temperature is below that point, as far as my observation goes, and without being influenced by the varying weight of the atmosphere. These mists or exhalations are so copious that from the unfrozen ocean, or any other extensive surface of water, they have the appearance of dense white clouds, very little shaded, driven before the winds, or rising perpendicularly, and at length dissolving in the atmosphere. When the weather is extremely cold, their density is so great as to resemble that arising from lime when water is thrown upon it—The air at very low temperatures is remarkably dry, containing no water in a loose state of combination, or such as is held in solution by caloric only. Assuming as correct the principle on which Mr. Leslie has formed his hygrometer, that the dryer the air is the quicker evaporation is conducted—a principle which was, I believe, in the first instance advanced by Dalton, an atmosphere under those circumstances will have a much stronger attraction for water than an atmosphere at higher temperatures surcharged with the vapours formed by caloric.—Besides the arguments already stated in support of this opinion, it may be remarked that the solvent properties of any gaseous body, and of some fluid bodies, will increase in proportion to their degree of condensation. Setting aside barometrical pressure, for of that unfortunately I had no opportunity of making observations, the mere abstraction of caloric from the atmosphere will cause a very material diminution in its bulk, by which means a greater weight of air will be brought to act at once on the ice; and the opposition which its elasticity forms to its combination with other substances will be much lessened.

Sensible that many arguments may be brought against this hypothesis, and being by no means assured of its accuracy, it is with extreme diffidence that I have ventured to suggest it. The facts, however, mentioned in this paper may be entirely depended upon; and I shall be extremely happy to see them converted to a better purpose by the ingenuity of others. Regarding the facts, however, as unquestionable, it must, I think, be evident that the snow and ice in the arctic regions are continually undergoing a material diminution by the constant operation of the cause

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mentioned. Instead of the gradual and perpetual accumulation of snow and ice which some have imagined to be constantly taking place in those regions, and rendering them inaccessible to mankind, we see a power continually at work, which must certainly materially retard such an accumulation; and perhaps, when better understood, and when those regions shall be more perfectly explored, may be found adequate to prevent them altogether, or at least to prevent their acquiring a magnitude and weight, inconsistent perhaps with the general welfare and safety of the globe.

Dec. 6, 1819. GEO. HOLDSWORTH.
53, Upper Mary-le-bone-st.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often been wisely, though perhaps somewhat quaintly observed, that "there is a Providence in every thing." This fact has, of late, received most pleasing and ample confirmation, in the numerous benevolent Institutions and Societies to which the ignorance, the vices, and the bodily wants of a great portion of our fellow-creatures have given rise.

To their *Ignorance* are we indebted, as a first motive for the establishment of numerous Schools, in which learning may be acquired at a comparatively trifling expence. Their *Vices* have called forth some of the very best feelings of our nature, and the exercise of the highest and noblest of the Christian Virtues; whilst the *Physical wants* of the Poor have elicited Charities, and called into action principles in numerous quarters, where they might otherwise have lain dormant. In fact, Mr. Editor, we may almost say, the Poor have been their own almoners; and even their very frailties have catered for their own amelioration; in all this I think I perceive the hand of Him who, "from seeming evil still educes good."

Numerous, however, as are the means of relief to the Poor, the sluices of benevolence have not yet been all opened; and it is under this impression that I beg leave, through the medium of your Miscellany, to draw the attention of the opulent public, "particularly that portion of the British public whom Mr. Ledyard, in his beautiful Poem, on the character of the Fair Sex, describes, as—

Alive to every tender feeling,
To deeds of mercy ever prone,
The wounds of pain and sorrow healing
With soft compassion's sweetest tone,"

to the present very diminished use of Straw Hats and British Lace. Owing to this circumstance, numberless are the poor women and families now in a state of the utmost distress, who have heretofore derived subsistence and comfort from their industry in these particular branches of manufacture. It gives me, however, sincere satisfaction to have authority to inform you that this subject has already roused the sympathies of several distinguished ladies of the highest rank and influence in the country, who have most patriotically and benevolently resolved to give encouragement to a design for removing this great evil, and to hold forth the

hand of encouragement to their less affluent fellow-countrywomen.

Amongst these Ladies, I am proud to notice the names of their Royal Highnesses the Duchesses of Gloucester and York, the Duchesses of Rutland, Wellington, and Leeds, the Marchionesses of Salisbury, Stafford, and Worcester, the Countesses of Harcourt, Jersey, and Grosvenor, the Honourable Mrs. Villiers, the Honourable Mrs. Wellesley Pole, &c. &c. &c. And I mention this circumstance merely that by giving circulation to the gratifying fact, others may be induced to "go and do likewise."

Ludgate-Street. WILLIAM CORSTON.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LIBERTY.

A Dithyrambic Ode, inscribed to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.
By William Duckett, of Paris.

STROP' I.

MUSE, source of life, Effulgence bright?
Daughter of uncreated light!
Who seated near th' eternal throne,
At Nature's birth was heard to play,
When o'er the deep resplendent shone
The glad'ning beams of orient day,
When the great Workman, unconfined,
Into their spheres the planets hurl'd,
And of their orbs compos'd a world,
The transcript of the first, great mind.

ANT' I.

Inspir'd by thee, with hands of fire,
Isaiah struck the prophet-Lyre,
When greatly mov'd at Sion's woes,
His soul, by mystic visions led,
To Fancy's wildest numbers rose,
And sung the tears Jehovah shed!
Spurning the earth with eagle might,
From Dirce's streams the Theban swan
To higher regions urg'd his flight,
And soar'd,—beyond the reach of man!
O should a spark of thy pure flame,
That once inspired the mighty dead,
Darting thro' all my lab'ring frame,
Its glowing, burning influence shed!
Then boldly o'er the sounding Lyre,
In measures wildly-great I'd fly,
To Fame, the meed of worth, aspire,
And wing'd by genius reach the sky;
Then o'er my country's bleeding wounds,
The fondest tears of love I'd pay,
Or rouse her sons with martial sounds,
And arm'd,—to battle lead the way!

SIR' II.

What laurel'd chief, what scepter'd king,
What prince, what statesman shall I sing
And consecrate his life to fame?
Without the Muse great Peleus' son
A short, inglorious race had run,
Nor sav'd from death Achilles' name:

But borne on Homer's eagle wing,
Above the wrecks of time he flies,
Whilst ravish'd worlds new garlands bring
To weave the crown that Heroes prize.
In vain I seek midst former kings,
A subject worthy of my lyre,
No glorious deeds provoke the strings,
No great, no gen'rous virtues fire.
Here Idiot folly fills the throne,
Or worse ambition rules the state,
There robb'd, insulted nations groan,
Beneath the scepter's iron weight.
Where-e'er I turn th' indignant eye
New scenes of perjur'd fraud surprise
Unpunish'd crimes for vengeance cry,
Nor justice yet absolves the skies.

ANT' II.

'Midst marshy wastes and barren sands,
Where Potsdam rears its marble pride,
There solemn faith the royal hands
O'er Fred'ric's tomb in friendship tied!
Th' affrighted ghost with horror hears
The vows that royal lips disgrace,
The conscious marble melts in tears,
And injur'd honour veils her face!
And thou, Niemen, canst declare,
The little faith that monarchs share;
When o'er thy wond'ring streams appear'd,
The chief, like Mars, in battle fear'd,
With Europe's laurels on his brow!
Resolv'd the toils of war to end,
Russia deserts a falling friend,
And cowardly abjures his vow!

EPODE.

If led by Fancy o'er the plains,
Where war in all its fury reigns,
And slaughter'd armies heav'n arraign;
Nor worth, nor talents conquest yield,
Nor active genius wins the field,
'Tis chance and gold that battles gain.
Behold the Hero of the day;
What virtues sanctify his name,
No act of glory can repay
Whole years of barter'd, ill-earn'd fame!
Did e'er his heart with pity melt

At crimes that vengeance would reprove,
Did Erin's wounds compassion move,
Her shrieks of torture were they felt?
Were heard, not felt! . . . And from his side
The useless sword reproachful hung,
In air the voice of Nature died,
In air a mother's sorrows rung!

STR' I.

From kings and warriors turn, my mind!
Some brighter, fairer scene to find,
Which well may merit heav'n's high care;
Where nought distressing reason wounds,
Reflection damps, or thought confounds,
Where all, like heav'n, is good and fair.
Let baseness string the venal Lyre,
To varnish o'er corruption's crimes;
Let vile, degen'rate souls admire,
The splendid robbers of the times!
Mute be the numbers of my Lyre,
That Lyre which touch'd with sacred fire
In Erin's cause call'd forth my strains;
If e'er forgetful of her fate,
My voice be heard to celebrate,
The race of knaves that forge her chains;
The vile, th' apostate, impious race
That Nature, country, laws disgrace!

ANT' II.

O voice divine of deathless song!
O sacred strains that Bards inspire!
To you eternal days belong,
O wake to fame fair Freedom's Lyre!
At Freedom's shrine my vows I pay,
Let her alone inspire the lay;
Invok'd by me she stands confest
And all her influence fires my breast!
So she inspire, let Phœbus dwell
By me uncall'd in Delphic cell,
And uninvoked th' Aonian train
On Helicon or Pindus reign!

EPODE.

Thy voice, O Freedom! arts obey,
While man a prouder visage rears,
No clouds obscure his life's bright day;
For man his maker's image wears.
No cause for war state-wrongs afford,
And madding Nations sheath the sword:
No breast with rage is seen to glow,
Nor man can find in man a foe;
In friendly league the world delights,
And mutual bliss the bond unites:
No tyrant kings disgrace the throne,
And even the name of king's unknown!
Nor thou, BURDETT! disdain the praise,
The unbought praise, the Bard bestows;
Accept the meed he freely pays,
Spontaneous from the heart it flows.
To scorn the paths you nobly tread,
Let no base, courtly boon engage;
'Twas for that cause a Sydney bled
O prove the Hampden of the age!
In thee, his free, unconquer'd mind
And all his sacred soul we find:
In thee, his virtues stand confess'd
And fire with equal flame thy breast!
Like him, thy injur'd country's friend,
Avenge her wrongs, her rights defend;
Beneath the sword her sons have bled,
Let justice strike the guilty head,

And lawless tyrants feel, tho' late,
Blood only can—blood expiate!
Eternal Fame thou shalt receive,
If verse Eternity can give;
To time's remotest days, believe,
The Poet's and thy name shall live!

S N O W.

Feathery showers from Winter's throne,
Trembling thro' the spheres of light,
Till lap'd by Earth from zone to zone
To make her bosom white;
On whom the moon in silence dwells
While passing night's lone dream,
And whom she loves,—for this she tells
By the smile of her pure beam.

The gentlest form of Winter's power,
Minstrel'd from the polar star,
Resting on tree and blade and flower
Like one that comes from far;
On whom the frosty wind displays
The beauty of his breath,
And whom he loves,—for he delays
To preserve that form from death.

Crisp'd into stars of crystalline
Over vales and mountains driven,
The Sun beholds them and they shine
Like orbs surrounding Heaven;
Then, in a moment's heat, they melt
To lucid rivers;—— aye,
Like joys the human heart hath felt
Which in tears dissolve away!

Jan. 1820.

J. R. PRIOR.

CONTENT.

— tibi sit nostro de rure corona
Spicea, quæ templi pendeat ante fores.

Is there peace in the bosom Ambition inspires?
Can heroes who triumph in War,
Love the groans of the slain from Remem-
brance's wires,

Or smile on the cheek with a scar?
They may revel and glare
In the luxuries of care

To absorb the intrusions which conscience
compels;

But they know not the rest
That presides in the breast

Of Content, wherein virtue with peacefulness
dwells.

Be the ruler a despot fear'd over the land,
Be the Statesman as Hercules nerv'd,
Be the mitre, the lawn, and the cassock and
band

Like the flowers of a nosegay preserv'd;
They are still of that train
Which engenders its pain

As they roll in the chariots of fashion away;
And they know not the sweets
Of those placid retreats

Which Content shall secure to the hearts of
her sway.

How I dream of repose in Eternity's spheres,
For I feel it an exquisite joy
Where existence is sweeten'd for myriads of
years

In the trance of melodious employ;
 This keeps my heart warm
 Thro' Mortality's storm:—
 I submit, I resign, to oppression and strife;

For I know, when my breath
 Shall be vanish'd in death,
 I shall rise to Content in Eternity's life.
Islington, 1820. J. R. PRIOR.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BENJAMIN WEST, Esq.

PRESIDENT of the ROYAL ACADEMY.

OF this contemporary of Reynolds, and one of the fathers of the British School of Painting, so much has been published in his life, that little of novelty can be added on his death. He was an American by birth, and the youngest son of John West and Sarah Pearson, of Springfield, in Chester county, in the State of Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 10th of October, 1738. This family has been traced in an unbroken series to the Lord Delaware, who distinguished himself in the wars of Edward the Third, and particularly at the battle of Cressy. In the reign of Richard the Second, they settled at Long Crandon, in Buckinghamshire. About the year 1667, they embraced the tenets of the Quakers; and Colonel James West, the friend of Hampden, is said to have been the first proselyte of the family. In 1699, they emigrated to America.

Pearson, the maternal grandfather of the artist, was the confidential friend of Wm. Penn, and the same person to whom that venerable legislator said, on landing in America, "Providence has brought us safely hither; thou hast been the companion of my perils, what wilt thou that I should call this place?" to which Pearson replied, "that since he had honoured him so far as to desire him to give that part of the country a name, he would, in remembrance of his native city, call it Chester." Mr. Pearson built a house and formed a plantation in the neighbourhood, which he called Springfield, in consequence of discovering a large spring of water in the first field cleared for cultivation; and it was near this place that Benjamin West, our illustrious painter, was born.

When the West family emigrated in 1699, John, the father of Benjamin, was left to complete his education at the Quaker's school at Uxbridge, and did not join his family in America till 1714.

The first display of talent in the infant mind of West was curious, and still more so from its occurring where there was nothing to excite it. America had scarcely a specimen of the arts, and in a Quaker's house, his child

had never seen a picture or a print; his pencil was of his own invention; his colours were given to him by an Indian savage; his whole progress was a series of invention; and painting to him was not the result of a lesson, but an instinctive passion.

In 1745, one of his sisters, who had been married, and had a daughter, came with her infant to spend a few days at her father's. When the child was asleep in the cradle, Mrs. West invited her daughter to gather flowers in the garden, and committed the infant to the care of Benjamin during their absence, giving him a fan to flap away the flies from molesting his little charge. After some time the child happened to smile in its sleep, and its beauty attracted his attention. He looked at it with a pleasure which he had never before experienced, and observing some paper on a table, together with pens and red and black ink, he seized them with agitation, and endeavoured to delineate a portrait; although at this period he had never seen an engraving or a picture, and was only in the seventh year of his age. Hearing the approach of his mother and sister, he endeavoured to conceal what he had been doing; but the old lady observing his confusion, inquired what he was about, and requested him to shew her the paper. He obeyed, entreating her not to be angry. Mrs. West, after looking some time at the drawing with evident pleasure, said to her daughter, "I declare he has made a likeness of little Sally," and kissed him with much fondness and satisfaction. This encouraged him to say, that if it would give her any pleasure, he would make pictures of the flowers which she held in her hand; for his genius was awakened, and he felt that he could imitate the forms of any of those things which pleased his sight.

Soon after he was sent to school in the neighbourhood, and during his leisure hours was permitted to draw with pen and ink. In the course of the summer a party of Indians came to Springfield, and being amused with the sketches of birds and flowers which Benjamin shewed them, they taught him to pre-
 pare

pare the red and yellow colours with which they painted their ornaments. To these his mother added blue, by giving him a piece of indigo.

His drawings at length attracted the attention of the neighbours; and some of them happening to regret that the Artist had no pencils, he inquired what kind of things these were, and they were described to him as small brushes made of camel's hair fastened in a quill. As there were, however, no camels in America, he could not think of any substitute, till he happened to cast his eyes on a black cat, when, in the tapering fur of her tail, he discovered the means of supplying what he wanted.

In the following year, a Mr. Pennington, a merchant of Philadelphia, came to visit Mr. West. He noticed the drawings of birds and flowers round the room, unusual ornaments in the house of a Quaker; and heard with surprise that they were the work of his little cousin. Of their merit, as pictures, he did not pretend to be a judge, but he thought them wonderful productions for a boy entering on his eighth year; and being told with what imperfect materials they had been executed, he promised to send a box of colours and pencils. On his return home he fulfilled his engagement, and at the bottom of the box placed several pieces of canvass prepared for the easel, and six engravings.

The box was received with delight; and in the colours, the oils, and the pencils, young West found all his wants supplied. He rose at the dawn of the following day, and carried the box to a room in the garret, where he spread his canvas, prepared a pallet, and began to imitate the figures in the engravings. Enchanted by his art, he forgot the school hours, and joined the family at dinner without mentioning the employment in which he had been engaged. In the afternoon he again retired to his study in the garret; and for several days successively he thus withdrew and devoted himself to painting. Mrs. West, suspecting that the box occasioned his neglect of school, went to the garret and found him employed on the picture. Her anger was appeased by the sight of his performance. She saw, not a mere copy, but a composition from two of the engravings. She kissed him with transports of affection, and assured him that she would intercede with his father to pardon him for having absented himself from school. Sixty-seven years

afterwards Mr. Galt, the recorder of these anecdotes, had the gratification to see this piece in the same room with the sublime painting of "Christ Rejected;" on which occasion the painter declared to him that there were inventive touches in his first and juvenile essay, which all his subsequent experience had not enabled him to surpass.

When the young painter attained the age of sixteen, a profession was necessary to be chosen for him; and, with a due conformity to the primitive habits of the Quakers, it was chosen in solemn assembly, after harangues by some of the brother or sisterhood, who decided on his adopting the profession for which he appeared to have been born. The men laid their hands on his head, the women kissed him, and this hope of Pennsylvania set out on his travels.

In the town of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, and the cities of Philadelphia and New York, he painted many portraits, and several historical pictures, with considerable success, till he attained the age of twenty-one, when the produce of his industry, and the predominant desire of acquiring excellence in historical painting, carried him to Italy, the great depository of the ancient and modern arts, and the most favourable school for genius.

In the year 1760 Mr. West left the city of Philadelphia and embarked for Leghorn, where he procured recommendations to Cardinal Albani, and other persons of distinction at Rome. Through these recommendations he was introduced to Raphael Mengs, Pompeo Battoni, and most of the celebrated artists in Rome; and was yet more fortunate in the intimacy he formed with Mr. Wilcox, the author of Roman Conversations. The kindness of this gentleman, and that of the late Lord Grantham, then Mr. Robinson, procured him an introduction to all that was excellent in the arts, both of the ancient and modern school. But the sudden change from the cities of America, where he saw no productions but a few English portraits, and those which had sprung from his own pencil, to the city of Rome, the seat of arts and taste, made so forcible an impression upon his feelings as materially to affect his health. The enthusiasm of his mind was heated with what he beheld, and oppressed at once by novelty and grandeur, the springs of health were weakened, and he was under the necessity of withdrawing from Rome in a few weeks, by the advice of his

his physician, or the consequence might have been fatal to his life.

Mr. West returned to Leghorn, and received the most flattering attention from the English consul and his lady. His mind was thus relaxed by friendly intimacy and society, which, together with sea-bathing, restored him to health and to the prosecution of his studies in Rome. He here fixed his mind upon the most glorious productions of ancient and modern art; and the works of Michael Angelo, Raphael, and Poussin engaged most of his attention; but he was again compelled to withdraw from his studies, owing to the loss of health, and to return to his friends at Leghorn. The air and society of this place again restored him, and by the advice of those in whom he most confided, he proceeded to Florence instead of Rome. He here recommenced his studies with increased ardour in the galleries and the palace Pitti, and was a third time arrested in his progress, and relapsed into an illness which confined him more than six months to his bed and room, during which time he was under the necessity of submitting to a surgical operation in one of his ancles, where the fever had settled. In this delicate operation Mr. West was greatly indebted to the skill and attention of the celebrated surgeon Nanona, to whom we have often heard him confess that he owed the preservation of his leg, if not his life.

During the long confinement occasioned by this painful malady, our young artist received marked attentions from Sir Horace Mann, the English minister at Florence, the Marquis of Gerani and Riccardi, the late Lord Cooper, and many of the British nobility. The love of his art and the emulation of excellence triumphed over every pain of body and oppression of mind; and in the severest paroxysms of sickness Mr. West never desisted from drawing, reading, and composing historical subjects. He had a frame constructed in order to enable him to paint when obliged to keep his bed, and in that situation he amused himself by painting several ideal pictures and portraits. When he was sufficiently recovered to bear removal, and to be carried out to enjoy the fine air of the Bobeli gardens, his youth and an excellent constitution united, so that nature soon made a complete restoration of his health; and in order to confirm and establish what was so happily begun, he was recommended by his friends

to travel. A gentleman from Leghorn, an Englishman of considerable talents and classical education, accompanied him to Bologna, Parma, Mantua, Verona, and Venice, in which cities he made himself acquainted with the paintings of the Caracci, Corregio, Julio Romano, Titian, and the other celebrated masters of the Venetian and Lombard schools, the chief productions of whose pencils are to be found in the above-mentioned cities.

From Parma he extended his tour to Genoa and Turin, inflamed with a curiosity to examine the esteemed pictures of the Italian and Flemish masters, which those places are distinguished for possessing.

Having now taken an extensive survey of the treasures of modern Italy, and completed himself in those schools, as far as observation concurring with genius and industry has a tendency to complete the artist, Mr. West was desirous of a yet wider survey, and grew unwilling to quit the continent till he should have exhausted whatever was left worthy of inspection. The French ground was still untrodden; he therefore proceeded through Lyons to Paris, in which he remained till he had made himself acquainted with the best productions of the art which France could at that time boast. He passed most of his time in the superb palaces of that city and its environs, in which the paintings of most repute were congregated, and in August 1763 he arrived in London.

We have thus traced Mr. West in his continental progress, and have omitted nothing of importance during his stay in Italy. It was now his turn to take a survey of the state of the arts and the modern collections in his native country; for which purpose, in the autumn of the same year in which he arrived in England, he visited Oxford, Blenheim, Bath, Stourhead, Fonthill, Wilton, Langford, near Salisbury, Windsor, and Hampton-court. This tour, performed, like those in Italy and France, for the purpose of completing his knowledge of the paintings of the eminent masters, introduced him to all the works of art in the above-mentioned places, particularly the picture by Vandyke of the Pembroke family at Wilton, and the Cartoons by Raphael at Hampton-court.

Having completed this excursion, it was the intention of Mr. West to return to America, and take up his residence in the city of Philadelphia; thither to import the knowledge which he had collected

lected in the various schools he had visited, and to practise his profession with as much honour and emolument as the slender patronage of America could afford. But in April 1764, the exhibition of painting, sculpture, and architecture opened for the inspection of the public, at the great room in Spring-gardens; and by the express wish of Mr. Reynolds, afterwards Sir Joshua, and Mr. Richard Wilson, our young artist was induced to send thither two pictures painted at Rome, and a whole-length portrait of General Monckton, which he had painted during the winter in London, for that distinguished officer. The favourable reception of those pictures by the artists and the public, together with the earnest entreaties of his friends, induced Mr. West to remain in England. In the course of that year the amiable lady with whom, previously to his departure from Philadelphia, he had contracted an affection, left that city in company with his father, and joined our young artist in London: they were immediately married, and settled in the metropolis.

The artists who united in 1760 to form an exhibition of their works at the great room in Spring-gardens, became incorporated in the year 1765. Mr. West was immediately chosen member, and appointed one of the directors. He drew at their academy in St. Martin's-lane, and became one of their constant exhibitors, till the opening of the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which was established under the patronage of his late Majesty, in the year 1768. Mr. West was graciously named by his Majesty as one of the four artists to wait upon him and submit to his inspection the plan of the institution. This plan happily received the royal approbation, and the King commanded the deputation to take every step in their power to accelerate the establishment. The names of these gentlemen, besides Mr. West, were, Mr. Chambers, afterwards Sir William Chambers, Mr. Moser, afterwards first keeper of the Royal Academy, and Mr. Coates.

In the year previous to this event Mr. West had been honourably mentioned to his Majesty by Drummond, the then Archbishop of York, on his finishing for that worthy prelate the picture of Agrippina landing at Brundisium with the ashes of Germanicus. In order, therefore, most effectually to serve Mr. West, the archbishop introduced him, together with that picture,

to the King; a circumstance which gave his Majesty his first knowledge of Mr. West, and so favourable an opinion of his talents, as to determine his royal master to employ him. His Majesty was pleased to commission him at that time for the picture of Regulus, which was the first painting exhibited by Mr. West on the opening of the Royal Academy in 1769. And here we cannot avoid remarking, what our readers will perhaps consider as worthy of our observation, as we ourselves think it, of astonishment and national gratitude, that, from the exhibition in Spring-gardens in 1764 to the exhibition of last year 1804, Mr. West has not omitted a single year in the exposition of his works for the public entertainment and instruction. We flatter ourselves, moreover, that it will be highly serviceable to our readers, and particularly to artists, and all such as take an interest in the arts, to present them with a correct and authentic catalogue of the pictures, and their subjects, which Mr. West has painted during that period; when it will be found to constitute a *whole* which, as proceeding from the pencil of an individual, has no parallel in the annals of painting, if we consider the number, size, and extent of their composition in figures, and their great diversity of matter.

Mr. West, in his tour through France and Italy, had frequent reason to lament the degraded state to which he found the arts reduced, as well as the degenerate patronage in those countries, in comparison with that which had formerly raised them to their greatest dignity in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In England, the manly exertions of Reynolds and Wilson, and the original genius of Hogarth, with several others, had conferred upon the arts a portion of that lustre, chastity, and dignity which did themselves and their country honour. To delineate historical events in painting with perspicuity and dignity, is one of the most impressive powers which is given to man. Historical painting has been justly called the *epic* of the art, as it demands the greatest sublimity of genius, and the strictest accuracy of judgment, the most extensive knowledge of nature and her works, as well as of the best human productions in poetry and science; and above all, it requires that rare quality which has been denominated so well by a modern writer, "the philosophy of taste." In that philosophical
and

and moral point of view, Mr. West has ever considered the department of the art which he had embraced as a profession, and in this sense he ever understood and wished to employ it. The patronage of George the Third happily concurred with this his primary desire, the encouragement of Drummond, the then archbishop of York, the honourable Thomas Penn, and the energies of his own mind. He was thus enabled to give to the world the pictures of Agrippina, Regulus, Hannibal, Wolfe, and Penn. In these pictures are exhibited feminine and conjugal affection to departed greatness, invincible love of country, heroism, and a rectitude of justice. The fine prints from these pictures engraved under the inspection of Mr. West, by Erlom, Green, Woollett, and Hall, were spread by a commercial intercourse throughout the civilized world; and the subjects being real facts founded in history, exhibited to man's view what dignified and ennobled his nature, so that the more discerning part of the public in England, France, Italy, Germany, and America, became awake to their real powers.

This victory of the painter will always be recorded in the arts; it was, in truth, a conquest over those many difficulties which had so long fettered painting. But from the æra of these pictures of Wolfe and Penn, we must fix a revolution in the dressing of figures in historical pictures, not only in England, but in Italy, France, and other countries, where the art of painting is cultivated.

It was for this that Mr. West was so honourably distinguished by the first men in arts and science, as well as by the lovers of arts in Paris, when he went abroad with his youngest son to visit the Napoleon Museum in the autumn of 1802. He was received among them as a man who had conferred an honour on his country; and they bestowed upon him the appellation of the "Reviver of the Dignity of Historical Painting;" adducing as examples the pictures of Regulus, Wolfe, Penn, &c.

Paris, 3d Vendemiaire, 11th Year.

The administration of the central Museum of Arts to Benjamin West, Esq. President of the Royal Academy of London.

"SIR,

"The administration of the central Museum of Arts is in the habit of enjoying a friendly banquet at the beginning of every quarter of the year, and Thursday next is the day appointed for their customary meeting.

"Eminent artists like you, Sir, find their own country in every element, and glory as

constantly assigns them a place where good artists are united.

"The administration invites you, therefore, to come and fill that place which belongs to you at their banquet. It reflects with complacency that, in possessing you in its bosom, it will be the interpreter of the esteem which it has for your talents, and that it will honour in your person celebrated men who in arts and sciences constitute the ornament of your country.

"Receive by anticipation, Sir, the assurance of our profound veneration, and of our sincere esteem.

(Signed)

"FOUBERT, administrator.

"LAVALLE, secretary of the Museum."

(A translation.)

At the conclusion of the public banquet the secretary of the museum addressed an elegant poem to Mr. West, which he had composed for that occasion; in which he enumerated most of his pictures which had been engraved, and, in speaking of them in terms of the highest commendation, he principally dwelt on their efficacy in reforming the prostitution which the art had undergone in the preceding ages.

It will not be improper to enumerate the attention bestowed upon Mr. West, not only in England, but in other countries since he visited Europe. In this country, the first honour paid him was in his being chosen a member of the incorporated society of artists in the year 1765.

In 1772 his Majesty was pleased to honour him with the title of his historical painter; and in 1790 was pleased to give him the appointment of surveyor of the royal pictures.

In 1791 he was *unanimously* elected president of the Royal Academy; and in the same year was chosen a member of the society of Dilettanti.

Attentions shewn to Mr. West's professional character out of England:

When he made the tour of Italy, the academy of Rome made him free to study in it, by the interest of Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Crispin, and through the friendship of Philippi Vallà, a celebrated sculptor, and the Abbate Grant.

At Florence, by the interest of Sir Horace Mann, and the Marquis Gerani, he was made free of that academy.

At Bologna, the friendship of Count Algerotti and others procured him the same distinction in that academy.

At Parma, the director Signor Balreggi honourably mentioned him to the prince, on his admission to the same privilege in that academy.

At

At Venice, Mr. Murray, the English minister, and Mr. Smith, the British consul, obtained for him the same privilege of study in the academy of that city.

In 1792 Mr. West was complimented with a diploma as a member by the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

In 1779 the Prince of Waldeck honoured him with a gold medal, and a whole length portrait of himself and his painter looking at the death of Wolfe, which Mr. West painted for that prince.

In the year 1781 the Duke of Courland complimented him with a gold medal, and rewarded him with great liberality for two pictures which he was commissioned to paint for him; the subjects were, Romeo and Juliet parting in the morning, and its companion, the couch scene of King Lear and his daughter.

In 1786 he became a member of the society established at Boston for the encouragement of arts and science.

In the year 1802 he was, without any previous knowledge, elected a member of the National Institute at Paris, in the department of fine arts.

In the year 1804 he was appointed a member of the Academy of Arts at New York.

In his first discourse to the Royal Academy on his being chosen president, (a discourse which he permitted to be published) he lamented, when in Italy, to observe the decline of the art of painting in that country. The more he investigated the cause of such degeneracy, contrasted with the glory and splendour of the art a century and a half before, the more inclined was he to impute it not only to the imbecile and corrupt taste of the patrons, but to the selfish manner of inculcating the principles of the art by those professors who elevated themselves to the dignity of masters, and erected their petty schools in every town and city. The professor was almost always the disciple of some such school as that over which he presided, and was retailing manner after manner, till the whole sunk into mannerism and insipidity.

It was the duty of Mr. West, in the station which he filled, to reprobate this mannerism, as well by precept as example; and it becomes us to remark that, in the productions of his own pencil, he has imitated no master, but been content to draw his knowledge from a higher fountain, and instruct

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himself from the mistress of all art—general and unchangeable *Nature*.

In his Agrippina we see the Roman matron, the grand-daughter of Augustus, bearing in her arms the ashes of her husband Germanicus, her children by her side, the pledges of her husband's love, and the only object of concern to her maternal feelings: we see her in the midst of Roman ladies, and surrounded by a Roman people, with all their proper attributes.

In the Regulus we see the stern and inflexible Roman, deaf to all the ties of nature, but that of heroic devotion and love to the cause of his country, and that in the midst of all that was Roman, except the Carthaginians.

In his Wolfe we see a British hero, on the heights of Abraham, in North America, expiring in the midst of heroes and of victory, with all the characteristics of Britons, in 1759.

In the Penn we see the legislator, with the simplicity and dignity of a man administering justice to others, and diffusing his bounties in the midst of savage tribes, and disarming their ferocity by his rectitude and benevolence.

In the picture of Alexander the Third, king of Scotland, attacked by a stag, we remark a Scottish people, fierce and brave in rescuing their king from the threatened danger.

In the picture of Moses receiving the law on Mount Sinai, we see the Jewish sages with humility in the presence of God, whilst their lawgiver, with a conscious firmness, raises the tables into heaven for the signature of the Deity.

In the picture of Cressy and Poitiers we behold the juvenile hero, his paternal sovereign, and the nobles with their heroic vassals, in proud triumph, their gothic banners waving in the wind; and in the battle of Poitiers we behold the same hero, with manly demeanour, receiving the vanquished king, expressing an air of welcome, and treating him more as a visitor than as a captive.

In the picture of St. Paul shaking the viper from his finger, in the chapel at Greenwich, we see that apostle unshaken in the midst of bands of armed Roman soldiers, and the poisonous reptile hanging to his hand: the multitude of men, women, and children, cast on shore by the wreck of the ship, bespeaks the deplorable situation of such a mixture of sex and ages, composed of Jews, Romans, and islanders.

In the picture of the Battle of La Hogue,

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Hogue, we see all that marked the courage of the English and the Dutch on the memorable event of that sea victory.

In the Interview between Calypso and Telemachus on the sea-shore of Ogygia, the passion, character, and propriety are equally preserved. The astonishment of Telemachus at the sight of the majestic goddess and her nymphs is portrayed so masterly in the countenance of the young Ithacan, that the beholder reads his whole course of thoughts upon the canvas.

In the picture of Cicero and the Magistrates of Syracuse ordering the tomb of Archimedes to be cleared from the wood and bushes that obscured it, all is classical and appropriate in the design, the character, and the grouping.

In the picture of Phaeton receiving from Apollo his last commands how to govern the chariot of the Sun, the boldness of the ambitious youth is sublimely contrasted with the parental solicitude of Apollo. All the images of the poet are upon the canvas; the swift Hours harnessing the horses, and leading the fiery steeds with their silken reins; the palace, the chariot, the four seasons, the zodiac, all have their place, their characters, and attributes: in one place we behold the rosy-fingered morn unbarring the gates of light (the *Ροδοδάκτυλος Νῆς*); in another the hoary, shivering winter, the green spring, the plenteous summer, and the autumn—"madidus uvis."

In the pictures from the Revelations, of Death on the pale horse, and the overthrow of the old beast and false prophet, the imagination is on the wings of fancy, and the indiscriminate ravages of Death are every where seen under appropriate characters. In the destruction of the old beast, the swiftness of the divine agents passes like lightning, and all is overwhelmed.

His great picture of *Christ Rejected* has been already fully described in this miscellany, and it will for ages rank among the finest productions of art. Both the latter are more wonderful as

the works of a man verging on his eightieth year. Of this circumstance he was proud; and he often quoted the old age of Titian and Michael Angelo, evidently hoping that the renown of his own old age would thus be rendered equal to theirs.

These feelings resulted however from the enthusiasm with which he cultivated his art, and not from vanity. Of all men he was the most modest. He was the last person in his own painting room, surrounded by his finest productions, whom you would have taken for the illustrious artist. His self-love was subdued by his love for his art; and having been educated a Quaker, though he retained none of their peculiarities, he possessed their better traits of gravity of manner, and sincerity of expression.

He lived much in courts, yet in politics he was an unfeigned republican; and though President of the Royal Academy, he suffered the frowns of royalty owing to the honesty with which he never failed to express his abhorrence of all the wars in which, in his time, it was the ill-fortune of his patron to engage. He belonged to the court, therefore, without being a courtier, and ornamented the palace of residents, whose public policy he constantly and freely condemned. He was, in a word, superior as an artist to all his contemporaries, amiable in private life, liberal to rising artists of merit, and modest in his address and conversation; while he was never debauched by the smiles of courts and the personal confidence of royalty, to swerve from his principles, or compromise the truth. The writer of this knew him well, and though he loved and respected him as much as any public man of his time, yet he never met with any one, who also knew him, who did not entertain for him similar feelings.

He died at his house in Newman-street, where he lived for half a century, in the 82d year of his age, after a severe illness of many months. His funeral was public, and was splendidly attended.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

We have great satisfaction, in being enabled to lay before our readers, the following Original Letters of our illustrious English Mathematician.

NEWTON to SIR HANS SLOAN.

Wednesday Noon.

I AM glad Sir Christopher and Mr. Wren like the house, and hope they like the price also. I have inclosed a note to Mr. Hunt,

to call a Council, on Saturday next, at twelve o'clock, and beg the favour, that you would send it to him by the porter who brings you this. I am, sir, your most humble servant,

IS. NEWTON,
SIR,

SIR,

Thursday Night.

Lady Betty Gayer being engaged for tomorrow, and at liberty on Munday or Tuesday, I beg the favour that we may wait upon you, on either of those days, at twelve o'clock, and that you will let us know which of those two days you can be most at leisure.—I am, your most humble servant,

IS. NEWTON.

Jermin Street,

DR.

Monday, Sept. 17, 1705.

My Lord Halifax, the A.B. of Dublin, and Mr. Roberts, are out of town, and therefore I desire that Mr. Hawksbee's shewing his experiments here, may be put off for a while.

I am, sir, your most humble servant,

IS. NEWTON.

DR.

Jermin Street, Sept. 14.

I beg the favour of you to get Mr. Hawksbee to bring his air-pump to my house, and then I can get some philosophical persons to see his experiments, who will otherwise be difficultly got together. But first, now when My Lord P. can be at leisure, and let me know the time, and let Mr. Hawksbee bring his air-pump that evening by a porter, and I will give him two guineas for his pains.

I am, your humble servant,

For Dr. Sloan.

IS. NEWTON.

SIR,

I thank you for giving me timely notice of the Caveat. I think we should stick at no charge for defending the legacy. What money shall be wanting for this purpose, I'll advance till the council shall be called. If you should see Dr. Harwood before me, pray desire him to have an eye upon this matter. I do not know the method of proceeding in these cases, but he can tell us. I will take the first opportunity to inform myself of what is to be done.

I am, your most humble obt. Servt.

For Dr. Hans Sloan, B.

IS. NEWTON.

SIR,

Tuesday Night.

My Lord Pembroke has appointed Thursday, a little before six in the afternoon, to introduce us to the Prince, and therefore I beg the favour that you would be in the Anti-chamber on ye Prince's side, about a quarter before six, where you will meet me and others of ye Society.

I am, your most humble servant,

Dr. Sloan.

ISAAC NEWTON.

*Bibl. Sloan, 4054**Sir Isaac Newton to Mr. Flamstead.*

SIR,

Jermin-street, Jan. 6, 1698-9.

Upon hearing occasionally, that you had sent a letter to Dr. Wallis about the parallax of the fixed stars to be printed; and that you had mentioned me therein with respect to the theory of the moon, I was concerned to be publicly brought upon the stage about what perhaps will never be fitted for the public, and thereby the world*

* When Mr. Halley boasts 'tis done and given him as a secret, 'tells the society so and foreigners. See Mr. Colson's letter to me.—*Flamstead.*

put into an expectation of what perhaps they are never like to have, I do not love to be printed upon every occasion, much less to be decerned and teased by foreigners about mathematical things, or to be thought by our people to be trifling† away my time about them, when I should be about the king's business. Had, therefore, I desired Dr. Gregory to write to Dr. Wallis against printing that clause, which related to that theory, and mentioned me about it.‡ You may let the world know, if you please, how well you are stored with observations of all sorts, and what calculations you have made towards rectifying the theories of the heavenly motions. But there may be cases§ wherein your friends should not be published without their leave. And, therefore, I hope you will so order the matter, that I may not on this occasion be brought upon the stage,

I am, your humble servant, IS. NEWTON.

Dr. Flamstead to Sir Isaac Newton, in answer to the preceding.

SIR,

Your's, dated Jermin Street, June 6, arrived last night, the 9th, with the general post mark and charge upon it, as if it had come from some place, less than eighty miles from London; I waited for it from the 2d to the 7th instant, Saturday night, and then wrote to Dr. Wallis, that I thought he needed not take any notice of Dr. Gregory's letter to him, to forbear printing that clause in mine, wherein I had mentioned you, since you took no notice of two of mine I had wrote to you that week concerning it, which made me think, you thought it not worth your while to concern yourself about it; now I find you did desire Dr. Gregory to write so to him, I shall write to him myself to alter that passage, so as he first advised, and so as I believe you will find no just cause of offence in it. My letter goes to him this night, the altered paragraph you have at the foot of this letter; I did not think I could have disoblged you by letting the world know, that the King's Observatory had furnished you with 150 places of the moon, derived from observations here made, and compared with tables, in order to correct her theory, (not to seem to boast,) I said nothing of what more it has furnished you freely with, as I had leisure, and Mr. Halley has not stuck to tell it abroad, both at the society and elsewhere, that you had compleated her theory and given it to him as a secret, I could not think you would be unwilling our nation should have the honour

† Was Mr. Newton a trifler when he read mathematics for a salary at Cambridge? Surely, Astronomy is of some good use, though his place be more beneficial.—*Ibid.*

‡ I know what I have to do without his telling.—*Ibid.*

§ Where persons think too well of themselves to acknowledge they are beholden to those who have furnished them with the feathers they pride themselves in, when they have great Fr. &c.—*Bibl. Birch, 4292.*

of furnishing you with so many, and good observations for this work, as were not, (I speak it without boasting) to be had elsewhere; or that it should be said, you were about a work, which others said you had perfected, I thought it could not be any diminution to you, since you pretend not to be an observer yourself. I thought it might give some people a better notion of what was doing here, than had been impressed upon them by others, whom God forgive. You will pardon me this freedom, and excuse me when I tell you, that if foreigners dun and trouble you, 'tis not my fault, but those who think to recommend themselves to you, by advancing the fame of your works as much as they possibly can. I have sometimes told some ingenious men, that more time and observations are required to perfect the theory, but I found it was represented as a little piece of detraction which I hate, and therefore was forced to be silent. I wonder that hint should drop from your pen, as if you looked upon my business as trifling; you thought it not so surely, when

you resided at Cambridge, it's property is not altered, I think it has produced something considerable already, and may do more, if I can procure health to work up the observations I have under my hands, which is one of the designs of my letter to Dr. Wallis, was to move for, I doubt not but it will be of some use to your ingenious travellers and sailors, and other persons that come after me, will think their time as little mispent in these studies, as those that have gone before me. The works of the eternal providence, I hope will be a little better understood through your labours and mine, than they were formerly. Think me not proud for this expression, I look on pride as the worst of sins, humility as the greatest virtues. This makes me excuse small faults in all mankind, bear great injuries, without resentment, and resolve to maintain a real friendship with ingenious men, to assist them, what lies in my power, without the regard of any interest, but that of doing good by obliging them.—*Bibl. Birch*, 4292. January 10, 1698-9.

CORNUCOPIA.

PARSON, (ETYMOLOGY OF.)*

PARSON, (persona.) A clergyman is so called, says Blackstone,* because by his person, the church, which is an invisible body, is represented; and he is in himself a body corporate, in order to protect and defend the rights of the church (which he personates) by a perpetual succession.†

This is a very plausible, and has been the generally received and accredited derivation of the term parson ever since Sir Edward Coke wrote, and perhaps before, and, I believe, has never yet been questioned; nevertheless, it is erroneous, for he is designated parson (persona), because he is required, in his own proper person, to administer the sacraments, and to officiate at the holy altar.

Ducking an Ancient Punishment, and Origin of that Word.

Ducking was anciently a common legal mode of punishment for various offences, in this and other countries, and is customarily inflicted in certain cases at the present day.

At Marseilles and Bourbon, vagrants formerly were condemned to the cale, that is, to be shut up in an iron cage, fastened to the yard of a chaloupe, and ducked in the river. At Thoulouse, blasphemers were punished in the same man-

ner. And with us, in England, brewers and bakers, convicted of transgressing the laws, were of yore ducked in stercore, stinking water, as were also, it is said, common prostitutes.* Whenever it is practicable, it is also generally exercised by our populace on those offenders vulgarly styled pick-pockets. And our sailors are not unfrequently punished by being thrown from the top of the main-mast-yard into the sea, having sometimes a cannon-ball tied to them, to expedite their descent.

This singular and summary mode of punishment, however, is not in any of the cases mentioned *now* sanctioned by law, nor, is it presumed, can it be put in force legally in any case except for the offence of being a common scold. For which, if convicted, the offender is to be placed in a certain engine of correction, called a *cucking stool*,† in the Saxon language, said to signify a scolding-school, and when therein, to be repeatedly plunged in the water.‡

The name of this engine, by an easy

* Encyclop. Londin. Art. Castigatory.

† Mr. Morgan, who edited an edition of Jacob's Law Dict. mentions therein, that he remembers to have seen the remains of one of these engines on the estate of a relative of his in Warwickshire, consisting of a long beam, or rafter, moving on a fulcrum, and extending to the centre of a large pool, on which end the stool used to be placed.

‡ 3 Inst. 219. 1 Hawk. P.C. 198. 200. 4 Comm. 169.

* The article in the present No. under this head, having been communicated under the title of Blackstoniana.

† Comm. 3. p. 384.

‡ Co. Litt. 300.

orthographical transmutation, has been corrupted into ducking-stool; and, from its being so often used in ducking offenders gave rise, it is submitted to our word for the act of immersion, which, I conceive, is more probable than that it should be derived (according to the generally, yet ludicrously formed opinion,) from observing the natural inclination of a duck, when in water, of frequently, but momentarily dipping its head.

Ambassador's Children born Abroad.

"The children of the king's ambassadors born abroad," Blackstone observes,* "were always held to be natural born subjects."

This assumption of the learned commentator is expressed in too general terms, and which the reported case he quotes† does by no means warrant. It only says, "If any of the king's ambassadors in foreign nations have children there of their wives, being *Englishwomen*, by the common law of England, they are natural born subjects." And this is agreeable to the stat. 25 Edw. 3. st. 2. which requires *both* the parents of children born abroad to be at the time of the birth in allegiance to the king in order to entitle them to the privilege of natural born subjects. And it also accords with the ancient maxim of the common law (of late much disregarded) *partes sequitur ventrem*.‡

The law upon this subject has been considerably altered by modern statutes, for which, see Bl. Comm. 2. 1. p. 373, n, b.

Game Laws, Engines of Tyranny, (Vindication of Blackstone, and refutation of Christian.)

The game laws, (as they are called,) have, in all ages and countries, been objects of the secret, and sometimes avowed detestation and aversion of the bulk of the people; and with reason, for they have generally originated in the reigns of weak or tyrannical princes, and been enacted for the purpose of destroying, not only the natural liberties of mankind, but to rivet the galling fetters of unlimited passive obedience and non-resistance. Of this opinion was Blackstone as to the game laws of this country, who, in his observations thereon remarks,† that many reasons have concurred for making constitutions respecting game, and after enumerating three, he adds a fourth, viz. "for preventon of popular insurrections and resistance to the go-

vernment, by disarming the bulk of the people,* which last, (he observes,) is a reason oftener meant than avowed by the makers of forest or game laws."

Mr. Professor Christian (edit. of the Comm. and author of a Treatise on the Game Laws,) however, maintains a contrary opinion; and, in a note appended to the above cited passage of Blackstone, says, "I am inclined to think that this reason did not operate upon the minds of those who framed the game laws of this country; (for in several ancient statutes the avowed object is to encourage the use of the long, the most effective armour then in use.)‡

To evince clearly that their reason supposed and laid down by Blackstone did operate upon the framers of our game laws, I need only refer (to an authority indisputable) their own repeated, and explicitly avowed declarations. By the first qualification act,‡ it is recited in the preamble, "that divers artificers, labourers, servants, and grooms, keep greyhounds and dogs, and, on the holidays, when good Christian people be at church hearing divine service, they go a hunting in parks and warrens, and con-nigrees of lords and others, to the very great destruction of the same, and sometimes under such colour they make their assemblies, conferences, and conspiracies, for to rise and disobey their allegiance: it is, therefore, ordained, that no artificer, labourer, or other laymen, which hath not lands or tenements to the value of forty shillings§ by the year, nor any priest, to the value of ten pounds, shall keep any dogs, nets, nor engines, &c.

The statute of 1 Hen. 7. c. 7. has a similar, but much stronger recital and enactment; and, therefore, I should conceive, that we may properly conclude in opposition to the learned professor, that the fourth reason mentioned by Blackstone *did operate* upon the minds of those who framed the game laws of this country.

* Warburton's Alliance, 324.

† I have cited the whole of Mr. Christian's note; but the part within brackets, has nothing to do with the point in issue, but it also might be successfully refuted.

‡ 13 Ric. 2. c. 13. which I call a qualification Act in compliance with common speech.

§ Forty shillings, in the reign of Rich. 2. may be considered equivalent to a very considerable at the present time, (see Bishop Thetwood's Chronicon Petriosum), and, of course, could not be in the annual receipt of the bulk of the people who would therefore come within this Act.

* Comm. v. 1. p. 373.

† Calvin's Case, 7. Rep. 18.

‡ Comm. v. 2. p. 411-12.

Ineligibility of Bastards for Holy Orders, and curious legal custom in Kent against their reputed Fathers.

The propagators of bastards, and bastards themselves, were anciently considered infamous persons. And this is the reason alledged* for the exclusion of bastards, by the Common Law, from holy orders and ecclesiastical dignities, because the sacraments ought not to be committed to infamous hands.

No instance has, however occurred, in modern times, of a bishop refusing to institute a pretence by reason of bastardy; and "such is the liberality of the present day," (in the words of the edit. of Bl. Comm.) "that no one need apprehend that his preferment would be impeded by the incontinence of his parents, or by any demerit but his own."

It may here also be worthy of remarking, that when a person, by the ancient common law of the land, was declared infamous, (as the propagators of bastards were,) he thereby incurred a forfeiture of his goods and chattels; and this, which was formerly the general law of the land, is still retained in the Hundred of Middleton, in the county of Kent; for he that gets a bastard therein, (says the celebrated antiquary Fellon,)+ forfeits all his goods and chattels to the king.

Bonds.

Quere.—Why are penal bonds in the third person declared to be void by the 38 Edw. 3. st. 3. c. 4.

British Customs.—Bees.

Customs, the origin of which we are unacquainted with, often appear singular, and not unfrequently absurd and ridiculous. The truth of this observation might be illustrated by various instances; suffice it, however, for our present purpose, to adduce one practised by the old wives in the country, of pursuing, with as many friends and neighbours as they can collect, their swarming hives of bees, till they alight, with tongs, pokers, and frying-pans, or such like instruments, forcibly striking the one against the other.

The sight is truly ludicrous, the pouring of which would furnish a fine subject for a Hogarth or a Wilkie.

But absurd and ridiculous however as it may, and certainly does seem, yet it is grounded on law and reason; for bees, being classed by our laws† among,

* Fortescue 88, 9. Bl. Comm. v. 4. p. 459.

† Vide App. Miller's History of Doncaster.

‡ See Ross's Treatise on the Laws of Vendors and Purchasers of Personal Property, p. 138, where all the authorities respecting

and considered as things *feræ naturæ*, the legal right to which can only be acquired either by hiving and reclaiming them, or *pro rationali soli*, and can only be retained so long as they continue in possession, actively or constructively. Whenever, therefore, they regain their natural liberty, the actual possession is gone, and the constructive, also, if the fugitives be not immediately pursued; but, if they be followed, the latter possession is continued, and they may, on their alighting, be again retaken in the former possession, and hived by the original proprietor: and it would be actionable, under such circumstances, for any one to detain them.

The reason why instruments producing sound are made use of in the pursuit, is not only to make known the right of property, but also to entice the bees to alight, they being allured by sounds.†

Origin of a Common Saying and frequent Threat.

It is a very common expression, when speaking fervently of a friend, that *he would go through fire and water* to serve one. This, it is conceived, took its rise from one of our most ancient species of trial, viz. by ordeal, which was of two sorts, fire-ordeal and water-ordeal; and both these might be undergone by deputy;‡ and numerous instances have occurred, in ancient times, of one friend undertaking it for another.

As much as your Estate or Life is worth, is a common threat in vulgar use when a person intends doing an act contrary to the sentiments of another, which is probably derived from the ancient feudal law of forfeiture, whereby a tenant or vassal, on the doing and committing of certain acts and crimes, forfeited his estate, and sometimes his life.

Clergymen precluded by Canon Law from acting in the Commission of the Peace.

It is observed, by Sir Edw. Coke,§ that the overflowing waters doth many times make the river to lose its proper channel, so in times past ecclesiastical

bees, and the right of property in them are collected.

† That bees are affected by sounds will be readily conceded by those who have observed their motions, and particularly in thunder storms. At the sound of which approaching, those bees that are in the fields are generally prompted to return home.

‡ The principal, however, was to answer for the success of the trial, the deputy only venturing some corporal pain.

§ 2 Inst. 4. Bl. Comm. v. 1. p. 376.

persons,

persons, seeking to extend their liberties beyond their true bounds, either lost or enjoyed not those which of right belonged to them.

Their successors of the present day, I allude in particular to the Manchester clerical magistrates, seem not to have profited by the past; and, perhaps, a similar fate awaits them. For their recent conduct concerning a late political meeting, in which the authority with which they were invested was outrageously over-stretched, has caused the right to exercise it to be questioned, and which, if brought to issue, must be decided in the negative. As by the canons* of the

* 1 Gibs. Cod. 180. 184. It is the opinion of Lord Hardwicke and Lord Holt, that

church, the clergy are *prohibited from* either voluntarily relinquishing* the office of a deacon or minister, or *exercising secular jurisdiction*.

the clergy are bound by the canons, whether made by the king and confirmed by Parliament, or by the king only, as, for instance, the canons enacted under Jac. Ist. by the clergy, in the year 1603. (See Bl. Comm. v. 1. p. 8.)

* Horne Tooke, who had *voluntarily relinquished* the office of priest, and had long ceased to officiate, or even to appear as a clergyman, was deemed ineligible to exercise the functions of a member of Parliament. And because some had argued the contrary, and to remove all doubts upon the subject the 41 Geo. 3. c. 73. was passed declaring the same.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

An Essay on the necessity of Improving the American National Forces, by MR. WILLIAM THEOBALD WOLFE TONE, formerly Officer of Light Cavalry, Aide-de-camp in the French service, and Member of the Legion of Honour. published at New York.

THE object of this pamphlet is to prove to the people of the United States, that the security in which they now repose is false, and that their ability to meet a war without preparation is insufficient. It is a warning voice calling on them to behold the enormous military power of Great Britain, her immense resources and formidable preparations, her all grasping ambition, and the probability of the Americans being engaged in a second and more arduous conflict, and strenuously recommending active and extensive preparations, by the increase of fortifications, the army, arsenals, and military schools.

The author begins by considering the important changes which a few years have wrought in the military strength and national policy of Britain. And on this very curious subject we are induced to present a long extract:—

A French engineer of distinguished talent, chevalier Dupin, has lately travelled through England to examine into the present state of her military establishments. The view which that able officer has given of her recent military improvements, and of the immense means of hostility collected in her arsenals, is calculated to inspire every reflecting mind with the most awful forebodings. However selfish her policy

may have been, however offensive her pride, whatever evils she may have inflicted upon himself, or upon his country, still every friend of reason, justice, and liberty, must confess that the world owes incalculable benefits to England. Her constitution, however imperfect and overpraised, afforded the first model of a liberal government, sanctifying the individual rights and the individual independence of man. English principles, and English laws, laid the foundation of American freedom. To see that country rapidly exchanging the character of a free nation for that of a military power, must strike even her greatest enemies with melancholy reflections.

The causes of this unfortunate change are easily traced. When France, towards the conclusion of the last century, broke the shackles of a weak and vicious government, the selfishness of England took alarm; some statesmen may have perceived and justly feared, that France, delivered from its feudal trammels, would soon have eclipsed England; the short-sighted and bigoted hatred of the common people did not look so far, and they were more honest in their open aversion. But the cry that France must be put down, and government strengthened for that purpose, was nearly universal. The generous voice of the few who sympathised with the cause of liberty in every part of the world, was drowned by the general clamour, and all opposition to government became unpopular. Europe was paid, was armed by England, and from the Caucasus to the pillars of Hercules

torn from her foundations and hurled upon France.

The world in general is scarcely yet aware of the total change which has taken place in the character of England, in her constitution, and in the relative rank which she holds amongst nations. England was a rich, industrious, free, and enlightened country; her manufactures, trade, and agriculture were equally flourishing; and she was strong by her navy, her opulence, and the proud, firm, and independent character of her people. Her army was insignificant both in its numbers and quality, but the bravery and patriotism of her citizens secured her against foreign invasion.

At present, since the blind passions of the people have enabled the government to form a powerful army, they have actively interfered in all the contests and interests of Europe, and, with Russia, direct the whole machine of its political system. British blood has been poured as prodigally as Napoleon poured that of the French; British armies have appeared in every quarter of the world, and their empire has spread over the globe in every direction. The influence of the cabinet has been uniformly exerted to put down the spirit of liberty and improvement; and Saxony, Genoa, Italy, Poland, Norway, as well as France, have been pressed under its iron weight, or betrayed by its fallacious promises. In Spain it has supported Ferdinand and the inquisition.

The change which has taken place in the interior, is not at first visible to the cursory view of a traveller. The high and finished state of the cultivation, the beauty, luxury, and opulence which shine all around, the immense profusion of wealth, the perfection of the manufactures, the busy bustle of trade, the ingenious and universal application of machinery to every useful purpose, and the prodigies which it effects, give to the whole country an appearance of unparalleled plenty and prosperity. But a very little observation discloses the melancholy fact, that this is forced and artificial. Such is the weight of the taxes and charges, that without the most incessant activity, labour, and industry, the people must starve. Anxious about their very existence, they are grown callous and indifferent on every other subject; and delicacy, honour and principle, love and regard for liberty, proper pride and independence of character, the honest simplicity of the old Englishman, are

almost lost in the exclusive and universal ardour for gain. The precariousness of the means of livelihood in all the industrious classes is inconceivable; the farmer, trader, and manufacturer live on their capital, the labouring poor are in a state of the most abject misery and distress, and the number of paupers and criminals has consequently augmented in such a frightful ratio, that it baffles calculation and passes belief.*

Loud as the public misery made them call for peace at the close of the late contest, a most numerous and influential party wish again at this day for war, because they did not find in the cessation of hostilities those benefits which they expected, because, great as were the charges of war, it gave them a monopoly of trade, which they are fast losing, and because the rising industry of other nations is entering in competition with theirs, and requires to be stopt.

But it must be observed—

First, That a military spirit has been created in the nation, almost as universal as it was in France under Napoleon. The uniform has become fashionable and honourable, in a country where no drum was allowed to be beaten in the city of London; and every young man, if he does not enter the army or navy, aspires at least to belong to some militia, volunteer, or yeomanry corps.

Second, That military services are become the surest road to titles, honours and dignities. A number of peerages have been distributed in the army, and the order of the Bath, organized on the model of the legion of honour; an innovation for which Walpole or North might have lost their heads.

Third, The composition of the army has been greatly ameliorated. Although promotions by purchase or family interest still exist in the subaltern ranks, yet a number of able officers have risen by service or seniority in the last war, and the government has an ample choice of subjects to fill all high and commanding posts. The artillery and engineers will hereafter be exclusively recruited with instructed officers from the military schools. The discipline, the armament of the troops, their clothing and equipment, have been equally ameliorated on the model of the French army.

* This is high charged, and not entirely true, yet it cannot but be useful to learn what is said of us in foreign countries. We suppress, however, the next paragraph, and many others.

Fourth, A good staff has been organized. That service was in its infancy in Britain at the beginning of the war, and was organized in its present form by some French emigrant officers, Messrs. Tromelin, Phelippeaux, &c. That staff is carefully maintained.

Fifth, It may be seen from the work of Mr. Dupin, with what sedulous care and attention the British government maintain and improve all their military and naval establishments, how they have organized and keep in readiness for action the most complete, effective, and numerous *materiel*, that was ever possessed by a military power, and what importance they attach to the diffusion and improvement of military education, principally in the corps of their engineers and artillery.

Sixth, Although the British government have disbanded some corps of infantry and cavalry which they can easily recruit again; although to satisfy the clamours of the reformers and economize their finances, they may disband some more, yet they carefully keep up their military institutions. I do not exactly know the present force of the British army. But without including their colonial service in the East Indies, in Africa and America, I believe the whole mass of their European troops of all kinds, will not be found under 200 battalions of foot and 200 squadrons of horse, a force more than sufficient for these purposes.

With such an army and such a navy, at the disposition of government, what is to become of English liberty? It is time for other nations to look to theirs. For what will that government do with the military force and spirit which they have created? France was obliged, in the same circumstances, to keep her army employed in foreign war and conquest. When their army acquires the same superiority over the other armies of Europe which the French possessed in thy time of Napoleon; when their navy surpasses the collected naval force of the rest of the world, they need no longer subsidize foreign nations; they can even abridge their means and liberty, their industry and trade, draw contributions from them, and support their own forces at their expense.

This forced, artificial, and unnatural situation, cannot however last long. — and corruption universally produce decay. In losing her liberty and her principles, England has lost her real strength and her real glory, and

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exchanged them for the vain and momentary blaze of military fame and usurping empire; an empire not founded on the love and respect of nations, but on force; an empire which can only be supported by force, and must fall some day or other by the same means that raised it. She has already lost, on the continent of Europe, that veneration which accompanied her name, when it was always linked with the ideas of freedom, justice, and sound policy.— Like the statue of Nebuchadnezzar— For obvious reasons we do not, in the *Monthly Magazine*, follow Colonel Tone in the strain of invective, in which he takes a lesson from the tirades of the ministerial papers against the government of France during the late war.

There is certainly, he says, an immense mass of information, of talent, of science and industry in England; but, as in France, all these qualities will have been exclusively applied to the service of the government, or all who join talent to honesty will have emigrated long before.

How much more respectable was the name of England, how much more solid her power, when, with a small army, a navy scarcely equal to that of the Dutch, but a government, strong by the support of a free, energetic, and enlightened people, she stood the bulwark of European liberty against the ambition of Louis XIV. Thus, when the power of Napoleon stretched from Cadiz to Moscow, when a million of armed veterans stood at his command, and the treasures of Europe were at his disposal, France was really weaker, as was proved by the event, than when confined between Belgium and the Pyrenees, divided at home, without an army, without a navy, without finances, almost without a government; but animated by the young enthusiasm of hope, and the love of liberty.

It behoves America, for her own sake, for the sake of that world, where she stands the last and only asylum of liberty, and of its friends and martyrs in every country; the sanctuary, where the flame of freedom is yet cherished and kept alive, to watch the progress and march of this great power—a power infinitely greater than that of Napoleon. The jealousy of England, in the opinion of Col. Tone, is chiefly directed against her. The English know right well, that their naval supremacy, on which their greatness depends, has ultimately more to fear from America, than from the rest

of the world. They cannot reach to the sources of her prosperity, nor finally prevent her progress; it depends on causes which it is not in the power of England, nor even of man, to change; on her geographical position, her immense territory, her free government, and the enlightened character of her people. But they can stop it for a time; they can give it severe checks, and it behoves America to stand upon her guard.

The second chapter comprises a military analysis of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, in which Colonel Tone contends, that the attack on Canada was very injudiciously managed; and that the strength of the British was not fully put forth. He contends in the sequel, that the American militia is wholly insufficient for defence, and that no apprehensions ought to be entertained of danger to our liberties from an enlarged standing army.—Finally, he proposes as their wisest policy to increase the scale of their military preparations, by additional fortifications, roads, canals, and military schools; to amass a collection of topographical surveys, charts, &c. in the war office, to augment arsenals, foundries, &c. and to promote the study of military science.

I need scarcely add, says Colonel Tone, that depots of ordnance, arms and ammunition, approvisionnement and forage, clothing and equipment, should be formed at the same time, and placed at a secure distance behind the armies, with some safe and easy communication between them. All roads and canals, necessary for the armies to communicate, should be opened, and the time requisite for such movements be calculated with precision.

America may then securely brave any invasion of its territory; for before the enemy can have made an impression on those important points, which deserve to attract his efforts, and which will, by that time, be fortified; a corps of experienced, led by military chiefs, and supported by the militia of the neighbour-

ing states, will move against him; and we trust that, in the contest, the spirit of patriotism and the consciousness of the noble cause which they defend will ensure victory to our troops and to the American flag.

“Let us, therefore,” says an American Journalist, in noticing this work, “in viewing the ambitious and disorganizing designs of Britain, her immense means, her preparations for warfare, and the rapid improvements of her military system, neither abandon ourselves to supine indolence, remain unarmed and unprepared until the blow be struck, nor yield to terror and despondency on measuring the present disparity of our forces. Let us beware of any insidious attack against our union; let us never separate our interests; but organize ourselves, and fortify our frontiers, diffuse military knowledge by means of our military schools, and remedy the radical defects of our militia system, foster the infant establishments of our navy, and give every encouragement to those brave men who defend the republic in the hour of danger; let us not take parsimony for economy, nor indolence for security, and we have nothing to fear.—We have the noblest country and cause to defend that ever nerved the hand or fired the heart of patriot soldier. The future happiness and liberty of the human race are perhaps confided to America. She will not betray the trust. If we do not fail to ourselves, we may defy every enemy; and support, against an opposing world, the standard of freedom and Washington.”

We wish we could have felt ourselves justified, by our respect for truth and the public good, to lay the whole of Colonel Tone's strong and often exaggerated picture before the readers of the Monthly Magazine; but we have given enough to expose the spirit that is abroad in the world, and to warn ourselves against any acts which may encourage or justify it.—We ought to be just abroad as well as at home; and respect the rights of others as well as our own.

NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

LETTER from M. CAVIGLIA to the Editor
of the *Journal des Voyages*.

Paris, Nov. 23, 1819.

I noticing the voyage of M. de Forbin, in the Levant, in your Number for July, you express his concern, that

he was unable to profit by the discovery of the Temple of the Sphinx, which an unpardonable egotism, he says, had caused to be buried up or covered again. As this leads to an implication, that it was M. Saltalio discovered that beautiful

beautiful monument, I think it right to exculpate this gentleman from the above charge of egotism.

It was I, and not Mr. Salt that caused the temple to be covered up again, and here are my reasons for it. I had already removed obstructions from the newly discovered passages, and from the new subterranean chamber of the great Pyramid, and finding nothing all around but the live or natural rock stone, I set about exploring the base of the Sphinx, in hopes of lighting on some communication that might lead to any new points of the Pyramid. After having been at work, for several months, with a hundred and fifty Arabs, and not unfrequently at the risk of being buried in the downfalls of sand, I was, at length, enabled to clear out the area of a Temple of Osiris; its scite at about the depth of 40 feet, and within the very claws of the Sphinx. M. de Forbin is within the limits of strict truth, when he asserts that this is one of the finest monuments of the power of the arts in ancient Egypt.

After having taken the dimensions, and the most correct designs of all these antiquities, I was concerned to find a number of Arab women, allured by superstition, coming, at first, to worship and kiss the images, on their first view of them, but not content with this proceeding afterwards, to break off fragments or pieces, to serve as amulets or charms; in this way, several hieroglyphics have been already disfigured. At length, being apprehensive that this fine workmanship which it had cost me so much labour (even at the hazard of losing my sight) to explore, should come to destruction, I resolved to inter it anew, till circumstances more auspicious might authorize the disclosure of it to every eye.

The learned will, I hope, be shortly enabled to appreciate these antiquities, whether deserving or not of the care expended for their preservation. It is intended to publish, as soon as possible, the result of my discoveries, in a periodical journal: my plan of the temple, and a brief notice of my labours, have indeed already appeared, in one of these for January last.

It appears to me that the whole aggregate of Egyptian antiquities would speedily be laid open for the investigation of European Archeologists, were it not for a sort of jealous rivalry that has crept in among the explorers of these scientific riches. The most valuable, and indeed the most proper instrument for

these purposes, in respect of his physical force and capabilities, I mean M. Belzoni, is about to leave Egypt. A report prevails that, on his return to Cairo from his last expedition, one of the agents of M. D. assaulted, and actually fired a pistol at him. This circumstance was mentioned to me, by M. Briggs, on his arrival from Alexandria.

This event should not, however, be a source of alarm to Europeans, inclined to undertake journeys into a country so interesting. For my own part, it is my intention to return thither; and I can only speak well of the native inhabitants, with whom I have lived for some time, in the bonds of an amicable intercourse.

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*Particulars of certain Improvements
ordered in the French West India
Settlements, by the Minister of Marine.*

The first object of these improvements is to introduce a graft of the genuine coffee tree of Moka, and to institute comparisons between it, and the trees originally indigenous to, or that have been naturalized in the Antilles. A number of other plants are to be submitted to similar experiments, which the Governor of Martinico has invited the colonists in general to make.

By express orders from the King, his Majesty's ship the Golo, under the command of M. J. Baron de Mackau, has been dispatched from the Isle of Bourbon, to convey to Cayenne, and the French Windward Islands: 1. The martin, a voracious Indian bird that feeds on insects, and that has long been naturalized in the islands of France, and Bourbon. It is particularly wanted in French Guiana, to exterminate a species of caterpillar, that every year makes immense annual havock among the products of the cotton tree.

2. The fish called *goramy*. It is conceived that this fish, originally brought from China and Batavia, and which has also been naturalized in the Isles of France and Bourbon, might easily be made to multiply in the fresh waters of the different colonies, so as to supply the inhabitants with an agreeable salubrious and abundant resource of subsistence. It reaches to the length of about two metres.

3. Several sorts of plants, and seeds of different vegetables indigenous to Asia, or Eastern Africa, to augment the aggregate of cultivation with useful articles for the sustenance of men, or animals, or conducive to the objects of industry.

The

The Golo arrived at Martinico, on the 1st of April, 1819, after having touched at Cayenne, in which last territory, were landed and deposited, eleven of the birds called martins; twenty-five individuals of the species of fish called goramy; six different species of vegetables, yet in their growth, including about 111 feet of the coffee tree of Bourbon, of the first quality; eight different species of seeds, among which are those of the cotton tree, of the rice of Batavia and Bengal, and of White Maize.

The above vessel has also disembarked at Martinico, thirty-nine goramys; seventy species of flourishing vegetables, among which are the coffee tree of Bourbon, the pepper tree, the mangoustan, the real bread fruit tree, and different varieties of the sugar cane. Also, eighteen species of seed, chiefly those of the varieties of the cotton tree, of the rice and the maize, similar to what was deposited in Cayenne, with two vultures from the Cape of Good Hope, there called *messengers*, or *secretaries*, of a kind that are at constant warfare with serpents.

In general, the fishes, plants and grains that have been consigned to Martinico, are to be shared alike, between that colony and the colony of Guadaloupe.

The secretary, or messenger, that has been imported into Martinico is expected to be very serviceable in destroying a variety of the viper kind, very common in that island, and very dangerous.

Not long since, M. the Baron Donzelot, governor of the colony, had caused to be brought from Trinity Island, a few couples of another species of bird of prey gifted with the same instinct.

The above beneficent intentions have been zealously seconded, by the naval Captain Milius, managing commandant for the King, at Bourbon, and by a great number of the inhabitants of that island, who exerted themselves to the utmost, for the purpose, also by the King's consular agent at the Cape of Good Hope, *M. le Comte des Escats*.

The safe preservation of the animals and plants, during the voyage, may be ascribed to the care and intelligence of M. de Mackau and his officers, especially the second in command, M. Picard.

Annexed to the proceeding is the following notice in the same journal. There is now in the Island of Trinity a species of small vulture, endowed with a

particular instinct for pursuing and destroying serpents. M. the Lieut. General Donzelot, Governor at Martinique, gave orders for a certain number to be brought thither, and that were instantly set at liberty. No doubts are entertained of the experiment proving very beneficial. A proposition had also been suggested, by an inhabitant of the Three Islets, to introduce into the colony a kind of harmless *fetiché* serpents, worshipped by the people of Widah, on the coast of Western Africa, for its constant persecution of venomous serpents; but whether the proposition will be eventually adopted, does not yet appear.

The INTERIOR of AFRICA.

The Marquis d'Etourville, who is at present in Africa on matters of private business, intends, on his return to France, to publish some interesting notices relative to natural history, a science wherein he has made numberless discoveries, and such as well deserve the attention of the learned. He has recently forwarded certain memoranda which he made during his long captivity, of which the following is a very brief analysis.

M. d'Etourville emigrated from France to Spain, in 1790; he there commenced a course of medical studies, and afterwards resided some time in Lisbon, taking lessons in that science. From Lisbon he repaired to the isle of St. Thomas, situated under the Equator, at the extremity of the gulph of Guinea. He remained some years in this island, whence occasionally he made excursions into the western regions of Africa. In one of these, he fortunately cured some dangerous wound under which the Mani-congo, a prince of the country was suffering. Having thereby gained the favour of the prince, he attended him in an expedition or journey more than four hundred leagues in the interior of the continent.

In the course of this peregrination, M. d'Etourville traced on a map, the western lines of the lake Aqualinda, respecting which, till then, no certain information had been obtained. He likewise ascertained with precision the geographical route of the Zaire, with its sources, and the lakes it forms in its progress.

In a journey which he undertook, in 1800, M. d'Etourville was taken prisoner, by a wandering tribe of Gajas, who are cannibals. Whatever common fame has reported of their ferocity, is no exaggeration.

exaggeration. They make war to devour their prisoners; and it is certain, as Doppe relates, that human flesh is sold in their markets. The blood which they draw from the veins of their living victims, is to them a delicious beverage. M. d'Etourville remained fifteen months among these barbarians. All his companions were devoured, and he must have shared the same fate, had he not been so fortunate as to cure a broken arm of the favourite mistress of the Chief of the Horde.

Compelled to be in the train of this troop of Cajas, he ranged through an extent of continent, from the country of the Auriscans to Hulla, when he escaped from their hands. He then proceeded to a province south of the western Mountains of the Moon, at a small distance from what he considers as the real sources of the Nile. Hereabouts he fixes the Empire of Droglodo, unknown at present, but far more civilized than the circumjacent regions. The politics of the government, according to M. d'Etourville, bear a strong resemblance to the Chinese, and the civilization of the Droglodians must be traced to a very remote source. The merchants of

Droglodo go, once a-year, authorized by their government, to meet the Abyssinian merchants in a narrow passage of the mountain Narcar. They convey thither gold dust, musk, pearls, precious stones, ivory, gums and Ethiopian slaves, in exchange for which they receive shawls, India stuffs, Turkey carpets and salt.

In this country M. d'Etourville remained about ten years; and though in a state of slavery, he had many opportunities of noticing the manners of the people and their antiquities. His different observations have led him to conclude that the Abyssinians, the Nubians, and the ancient Egyptians, who, built the pyramids, were all originally from *Droglodo*, which he conceives to have been the country inhabited, in ancient times, by the *Troglodites*.

M. d'Etourville returned to France, about the time of the re-establishment of the Bourbons; but set out again, in 1814, to realize and secure some goods and property in Africa, whence he is expected shortly to return, and when the full account of his travels may be expected in the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

IN the sitting of April 5, the Academy of Science deputed M. Gay Lussac and M. Percy to draw up a report on a written communication, presented by M. Valette, relative to a mechanical process of his inventions by means whereof he proposes, at a very moderate price, to furnish and distribute, in the quarters, streets, and houses of Paris, *hot water*, for the extemporaneous preparation of baths of every temperature.

The idea of such a distribution, and commercial arrangement, is not altogether novel; in Germany and at Berlin, in particular, hot water is conveyed into the houses from the street, by men employed for the purpose, and sold at so much per measure. This invention, however, of M. Valette, is of a much more extensive description, and embraces the vast project of enabling all classes of society, rich and poor, and the latter more especially, with little trouble or expence, to partake of the benefit of domestic baths—the use of which cannot be too highly recommended.

There are at Paris, as well as in other great cities of the kingdom, a number

of public baths, neither very dear nor very distant. But many persons cannot reap the benefit of them, by reason of some complaint that will not admit of their going abroad, and sometimes from a dread of the atmospherical impressions to which they would be exposed, both going and coming; more especially in returning from a hot bath, could they even make use of a carriage or hackney coach, which all are not in a condition to bear the expence of.

It is an admitted fact, that a domestic bath, that is to say, one that may be taken at home, is infinitely preferable, in point of salubrity and benefit, to one at a distance, and which most would repair to on foot; for the transition being rapid from bed to the bath, and from that to bed again, all the good effects of a bath are fully experienced, secure from the fluctuations of an intemperate atmosphere.

It follows that we can already anticipate the services that may be rendered to the Parisian population, and to invalids especially, from this speculation of M. Valette, who has reason to say, that in lieu of six hundred thousand

sand baths, to satisfy the demands of bodily cleanliness, or observe the precautions requisite for health and medical occasions, there should be three or four times as many.

Though inclined to bear our testimony to the merits and pretensions of M. Valette, we would not wish to derogate from the old-established baths in different quarters of Paris. These will always be well-frequented; in some respects they will obtain the preference, when the only object in view is to wash, to recreate, and refresh, or to remove a slight indisposition.

During the winter, however, and in bad weather, the baths of M. Valette will claim superior advantages; and even in serious and pressing accidents, such as some descriptions of the cholic, and in some cases of the hernia or ruptures, being ready for use in a few seconds, they become a valuable resource, with the additional advantage of precluding the necessity of those cylinders and fire-hearths, which not unfrequently occasion alarming or mortal asphyxies, in lighting the wood for heating the water contained in the bath.

Our instructions do not require us to furnish a detailed account of the means that M. Valette resorts to, for heating his water, whether by sending and distributing it in all parts of the city, at the rate of fifteen *centimes** for the *voie*,† and five or six *voies* for the bath, and this always, to retain the heat of from thirty to forty or fifty degrees, or whether he may provide a due quantity in several depôts, for general use, paying only twenty centimes.

What we have to observe is, that the cylinder is the organ or instrument in the hands of M. Valette to accomplish his object. This, by an ingenious mechanism, he adapts to immense casks or vessels, to which two pipes are attached for the conveyance of smoke; extensive ramifications proceed, in all directions, to place and dispose the heat in contact with the water. M. Valette prefers dry wood to coals for burning, as it emits very little smoke or smell, and prevents the necessity of providing a chimney at each of his stations, or a pipe to absorb the smoke. His *voitures*, or carriages, will produce no inconvenience; they will stop like those of Messrs.

Schmid and Cochet, when hot water is called for, which the conductors will instantly bring on their peculiar carriages, and in a kind of leather bottle to any door or any story of a house that may be pointed out. There, provided there be a bathing tub, the water will be emptied, in a sufficient quantity, at the price of about eighty centimes; if there are no bathing tubs, the conductors will speedily prepare one of these they carry about, to the number of ten, with their supports or props on every *voiture*;—price about fifty centimes in addition.

These bathing tubs, which are of leather well-varnished, and impenetrable even to boiling water, stretch and bend, like those cups or vessels that hunters drink out of. The support or prop is of iron, and is also pliable: both these articles may be made ready on the spot, and without loss of time.

In conclusion of our report, we invite the Academy to sanction, with its approbation, this very singular undertaking, which bids fair to be productive of useful and important results, both in public and private economics.

LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The British and Foreign, otherwise the Lancastrian School Society, has published its fourteenth Report.

It appears that the active zeal of the Society for Elementary Instruction in Paris, aided in its benevolent labours by men of power and influence, continues successfully to contend against the obstacles, which prejudice and selfishness oppose to the instruction of the lower classes. Upwards of twelve hundred schools on the new system are already bestowing incalculable blessings upon the youth of France. The system has been introduced into a great number of schools connected with the army; and the minister of war has signified his intention of extending its benefits, in the course of the present year, to all the corps without exception.

The Society of Paris for Elementary Instruction have greatly extended the sphere of their labours, by the appointment of a committee for foreign objects, of which Count Lasteyrie is the permanent president, and Mons. Jomard the secretary.

A new Society has been formed (in which the most active members of the Society for Elementary Instruction takes the lead) for the sole purpose of further perfecting those attempts. A treatise

* A *centime* is the hundredth part of a *livre*.

† *Voie*, a measure containing about two pails full.

treatise on linear drawing, on the principles of our method, and for the use of the higher classes of elementary schools, has been composed and published, and is stated to have proved extremely useful.

The committee have received intelligence from *Spain*, that the School, founded in the preceding year at Madrid, under the superintendence of Captain Kearney, continues to flourish; and that measures have been taken to extend the system throughout the kingdom of Spain under the sanction of the King. The seed is sown, and will not fail to spread itself, in due time, over the naked and barren field.

In *Russia*, the committee had reason to expect a rapid progress of the good cause, and their expectations have not been disappointed. Though the four young Russians, mentioned in the last report, had not yet returned to St. Petersburg, when the committee heard last from that capital, yet his Imperial Majesty had not delayed to take active measures for a wider diffusion of knowledge amongst the subjects of his extensive dominions.

In *Germany*, Mr. Hydress, mentioned in the report of last year, has been removed, by the Grand Duke of Weimar, from Eisenach to Ruhla, as a place which furnishes an ample scope for a School on the British System.

The committee have been much gratified by intelligence, that a School Society has been established at Florence, under the sanction of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

A School, on the new plan, has been established at Sartizado, in Piedmont, at Naples; and one for 200 scholars at Bastia, in the island of Corsica.

Mr. Allen, the treasurer, who has now for some time been abroad, and has visited Norway, Sweden, and Russia, has, as you may easily suppose, lost no opportunity that has presented itself, both to obtain information on the state of education, and to suggest and urge the adoption of the best means for its improvement. He has already communicated to the committee some highly interesting and encouraging intelligence. He is now gone to the Southern parts of the Russian empire, and no doubt will, at his return, point out many new openings for useful efforts in the dissemination of knowledge.

The committee have corresponded with several individuals of the highest respectability and influence at *Brussels*,

for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of a School in that city.

The committee have also prepared the way for introducing the system into *Malta*, by receiving Mr. Joseph Naudi, a native of that Island, into the training establishment, where he studied during six months. He is now on his return, having been perfectly qualified to conduct a School on the British System.

Referring to the report of last year, your committee feel great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that Mr. C. Pickton, who was engaged by the committee, at the request of the *New York School Committee*, to superintend and re-organize all the Schools under their management, is safely arrived in that city, and has commenced his labours with signal success. He communicates the gratifying intelligence, that in New York, and its immediate vicinity, there were above 3600 children of both sexes taught upon the British System, or Lancastrian. Mrs. Pickton has also taken the charge of a newly-established school for 300 girls. The accounts from *Philadelphia* are equally gratifying—a new model School, for 1000 children, was opened on the 21st December last. The British System has been established by an act of the legislature, and is the means of bestowing the benefit of suitable instruction on nearly 3000 children in the city and its suburbs alone, exclusive of several Schools in its vicinity; and the committee are informed that Joseph Lancaster* has been engaged as superintendent of these Schools.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.—This School has, under the persevering labours of Mr. Bromley, continued to prosper.—His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, the governor, has granted a plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, to the Royal Acadian School Society for ever, to be used for a School on the British System.

In *Hayti* the same zeal appears still to prevail, which gave rise to the first establishment of Schools, on the British System, in that interesting country.—Both Mr. Daniel and Mr. Gulliver express themselves much gratified by beholding the increasing fruits of their labours, in the rapid progress of their pupils.†

* We are glad to see this fact announced by the committee.

† Every account from Hayti proves, that King Henry is worthy of being at the head of the Blacks.

Among the articles of intelligence received from the *East Indies*, none has been more gratifying than that, which announces the establishment of a School Society at Calcutta. This institution, likely to become so beneficial to the subjects of our Indian possessions, was established on the 1st of September, 1818. The committee consists of twenty-four members, of whom sixteen are Europeans, or their descendants, and eight natives of India; and, of the four secretaries, two are always to be natives.

There is also a School Society formed at Bombay, which has published its plan in the Persian, Hindoostanee, and Guzarattu languages.

Mr. G. Fox writes from Sierra Leone, that the numerous schools in that colony are in a flourishing condition. There are 2104 children in these schools receiving daily instruction.

In South Wales, several Schools have already been formed.

In *Ireland*, the benefits of education are spread with undiminished success. Under the auspices of the society in Dublin, a model school, for 500 children each sex, has been opened. The Hibernian Society proceeds with its accustomed vigour, and annually adds to the number of its schools. There are now 480 under its fostering protection, in which 46,976 scholars receive instruction, being an increase, during the last year, of 83 schools, and 14,460 scholars.

Fifth Report of the Female Department.

New Schools have been lately opened in the Metropolis, for girls, in the Hackney Road, and Christchurch; to which teachers from this institution have been appointed. Mistresses have likewise been trained for various country Schools since the last anniversary, at Belper, Swansea, Sheerness, Liverpool, Hammersmith, Croydon, Chelsea, Hitchin, &c.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To NICHOLAS DESFORGES, of Bucklersbury, in the City of London, Merchant; for certain Improvements in propelling Boats and other Vessels.—October 31, 1818.

NICHOLAS Desforges declares, that the nature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, are as follows:—

Beneath the bottom of the boat or other vessel which is to be propelled, I apply one or more large wings or vanes which are capable of moving horizontally in the direction of the length of the vessel, by means of ropes or chains, which are conducted upwards to the interior of the vessel. To such ropes the force of men or animals, or of a steam-engine, can be applied to give motion to the said vanes, each of which is so constructed, that when it is moved in a direction from the head of the vessel towards the stern thereof, it will assume a vertical position, and as it moves in an horizontal direction its vertical surface will be opposed to the water, and will be so resisted thereby, that the force which is applied to it will cause the vessel to advance forwards or be propelled through the water; but when the vane has arrived at the end of its course, it is necessary, in order to repeat the action, the vane shall return in the direction from the stern towards the head—in that case the vane

will turn upwards on hinges, and assume an horizontal position, so that the edge of the vane will present itself to the water, and will make so little resistance as not materially to retard the motion of the vessel. Two or more of such vanes or wings are to be applied to the same vessel to act in succession, and one will row the vessel forward whilst the other is returning to repeat its action.—*Repertory.*

To EDWARD WALL, of Minchinhampton, for certain Improvements on Stage Coaches, and other Descriptions of Carriages.—May 18, 1819.

To all to whom these presents shall come, &c. Mr. Wall declares, that his invention consists in an improved carriage body, so arranged that there are two compartments for inside passengers at a distance from each other, and separated by a central luggage box or basket, or a seat or seats for outside passengers, either or both, or all, in order to distribute the load more advantageously than has before been done over the springs, axles, and carriage; and a carriage body where two compartments for inside passengers are at a distance from each other, and separated by a luggage-box or a basket, or a seat or seats for outside passengers, either or both, or all, are entirely new and his invention.—*Repertory.*

To WILLIAM GOOD, of Bridport, Ship-builder: for an Improvement in the Art of Tanning Hides and Skins, and Barking and Colouring Nets, Sails, and other Articles, by the application of certain Materials hitherto unused for that Purpose.—Dated July 10, 1819.

The improvement which Mr. Good has effected in the art of tanning, is by rendering the process more economical. He has discovered that the trunk, roots, limbs, branches, and leaves of the oak, whether tree, pollard, coppice, or underwood, possess tanning properties in a sufficient quantity to be employed with advantage in that business, which properties may be best extracted therefrom, by reducing such of the above articles as are large enough for sawing to sawdust, or by chopping the same and the articles of less size into small pieces; and he accordingly claims the exclusive right of using such articles for the aforesaid purpose.

The mode of extracting such tanning properties and of using the same is as follows:—To tan calf or other thin skins, put one hundred weight of the limbs or branches chopped as above-mentioned into a copper, containing about sixty gallons of water, and boil till the water be reduced to from thirty-five to forty gallons; draw off the decoction so produced, and which is to be used as hereafter stated. Add to the same limbs or branches forty gallons of water, and again boil the same till the water be reduced to about twenty-five gallons. The liquor thus produced by the second boiling is used as a weak ooze, and as the first process in tanning such skins after they come from the beam, and afterwards the decoction first produced in the manner in which tanners are in the habit of using oak-bark.

To tan hides, take one hundred weight of the limbs or branches, three-quarters of a hundred weight of oak sawdust (the sooner the latter is used after being made the better), and one-quarter of a hundred weight of the root, and boil in eighty gallons of water till reduced to from fifty to sixty gallons. Draw off the decoction, and put aside for use as will be mentioned. To the materials left in the copper add sixty gallons of water, and again boil till reduced to from thirty to thirty-five gallons. The liquor produced by such second boiling is employed in the first stage of tanning such hides after they come from the

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beam, and afterwards the decoction first produced is employed. The skins and hides having undergone the before-mentioned process, add as much oak-bark or tar-liquor, or both, to the respective decoctions as is necessary to complete the tanning. The quantity of each will vary according to the strength of such decoctions, which strength will depend on the age and size of the tree, and other circumstances too evident to require their being particularized.

The method which was used for barking or colouring of nets, sails, or other articles, is as follows:—he puts one hundred weight of oak-branches, and one hundred weight of spent bark from any tannery, into one hundred gallons of water, and so in proportion for a greater or less quantity; and after boiling the same till it be reduced to about eighty gallons, he takes the branches and spent bark from the copper by means of any convenient instrument, and then immerses as many nets, sails, or other articles, as the case may be, into the liquor left in the copper as the liquor will admit of, taking care that the said nets, sails, or other articles, be completely covered with the said liquor. He boils the whole together for about three hours, then removes the fire, and suffers the whole to get cool together, after which he removes the nets, sails, or other articles, from the furnace, and hangs them up to dry.

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To ROBERT SALMON, of Woburn, Esq.; and WILLIAM WARRELL, of Chenies, Engineer; for certain Improvements and sundry Apparatus for cooling, condensing, and ventilating Worts, Liquors, and all other Fluids or solid Matters. January 15, 1819.

The shape and sizes, as also the ways of applying this apparatus and process are so various, as to render it impossible to limit a description to any particular shape, size, or application; the patentees, therefore, first, particularize generally the principle of this invention, and then in explanation shew the same by drawings and reference, not confining themselves to such shapes of apparatus or modes of application as they describe, nor to the introduction of the whole of the described parts together, but to each individual part, together or separate as may be required.

In the first place they explain that the principle of the invention is, the production of cold, by a blast of wind so applied, as to create a constant revolution

tion in the liquid to be cooled, to act on a large surface of the same, to cause evaporation and production of cold, and to retain the colder particles and leave the caloric at liberty to escape: this evaporation is continued, as long as may be requisite for the purpose of cooling, condensation, or congelation; and where extreme frigidity is wanted, apply the blast in the first place to the surface of cold water, and re-collect and re-conduct such blast again into the condensing machine, so as to re-apply it each time more cold than before in all the apparatus and process, causing the revolving air and exhaled vapour so to pass horizontally on, as to deposit the colder particles, leaving the rarefied and elastic more part to escape, and this principle will be explained by a figure and reference hereafter given; before the introduction of which, and other figures explanatory of this invention, we further particularize the different parts of the apparatus and process as follows:—first, they make use of any or many of the common condensing engines already in use, adapted to the purpose as hereinafter explained; from these they apply the blast on the surface in any direction required, and these are made to take in their air from the atmosphere, or from any well or cellar, or their own blast may be re-conducted and re-applied without increasing the labour of working them.

Secondly, they make such blast to cause a revolution in the liquid to be cooled, so that every part thereof is put in motion, and each particle is made successively to discharge its caloric.

Thirdly, they occasionally introduce other apparatus which they call breakers; against these the liquor is made by its impetuosity to dash and separate, thereby more thoroughly mixing the blast therewith, carrying with it and evaporating part of the liquid, leaving the caloric at liberty by its elasticity to escape, and depositing the colder particles on the revolving fluid.

Fourthly, they also occasionally introduce other apparatus which they call descenders; these occasion the surface of the liquor in revolving to descend to the bottom, bringing the bottom to the surface so as to discharge its caloric.

Fifthly, they also occasionally introduce other apparatus, which they call revolving dischargers; these are introduced for cooling liquor in deep vessels; these by the blast are made to revolve and keep the liquor in motion, and by revolving they successively bring up

the caloric to and above the surface, at the same time exposing a large moist surface to the action of the blast, thereby increasing the evaporation, and confining and directing the blast to the surface of the liquor.

Sixthly, they occasionally introduce other apparatus which they call confiners; these are to keep the blast down to the surface of the liquor, to attract the vapour raised from the liquor, and expose it to the blast for evaporation.

Seventhly, they occasionally introduce other apparatus which they call conductors; these are casings or troughs to re-conduct the blast into the fan, after having passed over the surface of the liquor, and after having derived a temperature below the atmosphere.

Having thus defined the principles of the invention, we refer for particulars to the drawings and references in *Wyatt's Repertory*.

OTHER PATENTS.

To Francis Fox the younger, of Derby, M.D., for his new or improved method of facilitating and ensuring the discharge of fire-arms and artillery of every description.—15th Jan. 1820.

To John Leiberecht Steinhauser, of Moffatt Terrace, City-road, artist; for improvement in portable lanthorns or lamps applicable to various purposes.—15th Jan.

To John Oldham, of South Cumberland Street, esq. for certain further improvements on his former patent, bearing date the 10th day of October 1817, for an improvement or improvements in the mode of propelling ships and vessels on seas, rivers, and canals, by the agency of steam.—15th Jan.

To Joseph Main, of Bagnio-Court, Newgate-street, for an improved method of preparing and spinning wool, cotton, silk, flax, fur, and all other fibrous substances.—15th Jan.

To James Thom, of Wells-street, St. Mary-le-bone, piano forte maker, and William Allen, of Castle-street, same parish, piano forte maker; for a certain improvement in piano fortes.—15th Jan.

To Marc Isambard Brunel, of Chelsea, engineer, for certain improvements in making stereotype plates.—25th Jan.

To Phillips London, the younger, of Cannon-street, for his method of destroying or decomposing the offensive vapour arising from animal or vegetable matter when heated.—25th Jan.

To Daniel Threadwell, of Newman's-court, Cornhill, for certain improvements in the construction of printing-presses.—25th Jan.

To John Moody, of Margate, for an ink-stand containing carbonaceous and extractive matter in a dry state, which, with the addition of water only, will supply ink.—25th Jan.

To George Shoobridge, of Houndsditch, and William Shoobridge, of Marden, for a substitute for flax or hemp, and for manufacturing the same into articles for which flax or hemp are used.—5th Feb.

To James Huggett, of Hailsham, for a machine to be attached to carriages as a substitute for a drag, to regulate the speed, and to prevent accidents in going down-hill, or in other perilous situations. 40th Feb.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE principles of the Holy Alliance have been developing themselves, during the month, by some attempts in the French Legislature, in direct contravention of the charter, to place the public journals under a censorship: and a small majority, we are sorry to say, were found to sanction this attempted violation of public principle. In like manner some prosecutions against the press, for the venial offences of retailers, have been pressed with a degree of severity before *special* juries, which, to say the least, evinces a questionable degree of wisdom in the British cabinet. A counterpoise to these deleterious measures has, however, presented itself in SPAIN, where the "universal Spanish nation" has risen as one man to assert the rights of the people against the improper assumptions of royalty, and the tyranny of unprincipled ministers. The press, in Spain, therefore, is now free, and its future freedom is guaranteed by that beautified constitution which the terrified despot has, at length, sworn to respect. May the same privilege soon be enjoyed by all civilized nations!

A very interesting volume will appear next month, entitled the History of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746; containing the causes of the Pretender's defeat at Culloden, and a variety of interesting anecdotes, by CHEVALIER JOHNSTONE, Aid-de-camp to Prince Edward; with an account of his subsequent adventures in Scotland, England, Holland, France, Russia, and America. The manuscript was originally deposited in the Scots College at Paris.

A Work called Winter Nights, by NATHAN DRAKE, M. D. author of Literary Hours, &c. &c. will appear in April.

A Narrative of the late Political and Military Events in British India, under the brilliant and liberal administration of the Marquess of Hastings. By HENRY T. PRINCEP, Esq. With maps, plans, and views, will be published in a few weeks.

Early in April will be published, A Journey in Carniola and Italy, in the

years 1817-1818. By W. A. CADELL, Esq. F. R. S. 2 vol. 8vo. with thirty-three illustrative engravings.

The personal History of George the Third, undertaken with the assistance of persons officially connected with the late King; and dedicated, by permission to his present Majesty, by EDWARD HAWKE LOCKER, Esq. F. R. S. will soon appear, handsomely printed, with portraits, fac-similes, &c. in 4to.

Mr. MALTHUS announces the Principles of Political Economy considered, with a View to their Practical Application.

Mr. JAMES GREY JACKSON, late British Consul at Santa Cruz, South Barbary, and resident merchant upwards of sixteen years in various parts of the empire of Marocco, professor of Arabic, and author of an account of the empire of Marocco, and the districts of Susa, Tafilet, Timbuctoo, &c. has in the press, and will publish next month, in one volume 8vo. an Account of Timbuctoo and Housa, territories in the interior of Africa, by EL HAGE ABD SALAM SHA-BEENIE, a native of Marocco, who personally visited and resided as a merchant in those interesting countries, with notes, critical and explanatory. To which will be added, Letters descriptive of several Journeys through West and South Barbary, and across the Mountains of Atlas.

The Life of the Right Honourable R. B. Sheridan, by THOMAS MOORE, Esq. with a portrait, is in progress; as well as the Works of the same writer, now first collected and edited.

The New Cyclopædia; or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature, by ABRAHAM REES, D. D. F. A. S. L. S. &c. will be completed in one more part, making seventy-eight, which will be published in a few weeks.

Mr. LEIGH HUNT, author of Rimini, will soon publish a Translation of Amyntas, a Tale of Woods, from the Italian of Torquato Tasso. This work will be embellished with a highly-finished Portrait of Tasso.

On the 1st of April will be published,
No.

No. 1. of the Works of Hogarth, from the whole of the original plates lately in the possession of Messieurs Boydell; and others engraved by eminent artists: the whole under the superintendence of JAMES HEATH, Esq. accompanied by Explanations of the various subjects, by JOHN NICHOLS, Esq. The whole work will consist of about 130 plates, containing 150 subjects, with occasional sheet of letter-press, and it will be divided into 23 or 24 monthly Numbers.

The next Number of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels, will consist of Mollien's Travels in Africa to the sources of the Gambia, with plates. It will be followed, in May, by Pertusier's Promenade round Constantinople, with splendid engravings.

An interesting Journal, under the title of "Annals of Oriental Literature," to be published quarterly, will appear on the first of May. The Editors mean to devote a large portion of their work to a critical account of productions on oriental subjects; to communicate early notices of all such publications to British orientalists. The eastern regions of Asia still have much worthy of being explored: and the vast fund of literary treasures which China presents, will not be overlooked; the portion of Africa, which lies to the east of Europe, will be classed, without impropriety, under the head of Oriental Literature. The plan is to publish an octavo volume, of nearly 200 pages quarterly. Each part is to be divided into three sections—the first devoted to original essays, translations, &c.—the second to reviews of oriental works—the third, to short notices of books, and miscellaneous intelligence. We repeat on this as on other occasions, that we shall consider this work as one of the sources by which to add to the interest of our own Miscellany.

The Fall of Jerusalem, a Dramatic Poem, by H. H. MILMAN, M. A. author of Fazio, 8vo. is now printing.

The first volume of the Comedies of Aristophanes, translated from the Greek, with numerous illustrative notes, by THOMAS MITCHELL, A. M. late Fellow of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, will be published in a few weeks.

Travels, in 1816 and 1817, through Nubia, Palestine, and Syria; in a series of familiar Letters to his Relations, written on the spot, by Captain MANGLES, R.N. are printing.

The History of the late War in Spain,

by ROBERT SOUTHEY, author of Wat Tyler, &c. is in preparation.

The History of the Indian Archipelago, by JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq. F. R. S. late British resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java, with illustrative maps and numerous engravings, is in preparation.

In a few days will appear, Tales of the Priory, 3 vols. 12mo. by Mrs. HOFLAND.

Mr. JACOB is printing his Travels through Holland, Germany, and Part of France in 1819, with References to their Statistics, Agriculture, and Manufactures.

A History of the several Italian Schools of Painting, with Observations on the present State of the Art.

A Picturesque Tour from Geneva over Mount Simplan to Milan, one volume, with thirty-six coloured engravings, is preparing for publication.

A Mineralogical Dictionary, is in preparation; comprising an alphabetical nomenclature of mineralogical synonyms, and a description of each substance.—To which is prefixed an explanation of the terms used in describing the external characters, and chrystalline structure and forms of minerals. It will be illustrated by numerous plates, many of those relating to the theory of chrystallography, are entirely original.—The whole to be engraved by Mr. and Miss LOWRY.

The Rev. ALEX. STEWART, author of the Lives of Blair, and Robertson, has in the press a History of Great Britain, from the Accession of George III. till his death.

A new interesting volume of Natural History will shortly appear under the title of TOXIDERMY, or the art of collecting, preparing, and mounting objects of Natural History, for the use of Museums and Travellers.

Early in the month will be published, CHEVY CHACE, a Poem, founded on the Ancient Ballad, with other Poems.

Mr. FREDERICK NASH, having been employed at intervals, during the last three years in Paris, in making Drawings of its principal buildings and the surrounding Scenery, proposes to publish a series of Engravings (in number from fifty to sixty) under the title of Views in Paris and its environs.

The first number of a New Quarterly Journal and Review, to be entitled, The INVESTIGATOR, will be published on the 1st May. "Its object," say the Editors, "is to connect sound Learning and the various Branches of Polite Literature,

ature, with an undeviating attention to the Principles of pure and undefiled Religion, and to the best Interests of Society, without distinction of sect or party."

The Journals of the Two Expeditions behind the Blue Mountains, and into the Interior of New South Wales, undertaken by order of the British Government, in the years 1817-18. By JOHN OXLEY, Esq. Surveyor-General. With maps and views of the newly discovered country, will soon be published.

Speedily will be published, the Elementary parts of Pestalozzi's Mother's Book, in three parts, illustrated with engravings, by P. H. PULLEN, Head Master of the Philological School.

DR. WEATHERHEAD, Author of a Treatise on the Diagnosis of Erysipelas, has just published a Treatise on infantile and adult Rickets; with Remarks on Nursing, for the consideration of Mothers, as connected with this disease, together with a plate and description of an improved reclining couch for the use of the distorted.

Bibliotheca Britannica; or, a General Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland, ancient and modern, with such foreign works as have been translated into English, or printed in the British Dominions; including also a copious selection from the writings of the most celebrated authors of all ages and nations, by ROBERT WATT, M. D. is in course of publication; and it is estimated that the whole work will be completed in twelve parts, forming four vols. in quarto.

The Poetical Decameron; or Conversations on English Poets and Poetry, particularly of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. by J. PAYNE COLLIER, of the Middle-Temple, will appear in a few days.

Mr. HENRY NEELE is employed upon a new Narrative and Descriptive Poem, which will be given to the public in the ensuing winter.

In a few days will be published, a Geological Primer, in verse, with a Poetical Geognosy, or feasting and fighting, and sundry right pleasant Poems: to which is added, a Critical Dissertation on King Coal's Levee.

Dr. CHARLES HASTINGS, Physician to the Worcester Infirmary, has in the press, in one volume 8vo. a Treatise on Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Lungs; to which is prefixed, an Experimental Inquiry into the general Nature

of Inflammation, and the Contractile Power of the Blood Vessels.

In a few days will be published, a Refutation of the Objections to the New Translation of the Bible, by J. BELLAMY, the translator.

PORSON's Euripides, complete, with an Index, is printing in an octavo vol.

Mr. GIFFARD's Edition of the Plays and Poems of James Shirley, now first collected and chronologically arranged, are nearly ready for publication.

A reprint is preparing of the famous Century of Inventions of the Marquiss of Worcester, from the original MSS. with Historical and Explanatory Notes, a Biographical Memoir, and an original Portrait.

The Village of Mariendorft, a Romance, by Miss ANNA MARIA PORTER, is in the press.

Speedily will be published, Lacon, or many Things in few Words, by the Rev. C. COLTON, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

A Work is in preparation, called "*Royal Virtue*," or a Tour to Kensington, Windsor, and Claremont, or a Contemplation of the character and virtues of George III. the Duke of Kent, and the Princess Charlotte, in the scenes where they were principally displayed.

The Rev. W. MOORHOUSE, West-Melton, near Rotherham, is transcribing for the press, "Thoughts on the essential requisites for Church Communion;" in which will be considered the sentiments of the Rev. S. Greatheed, F.R.S. with an appendix of miscellaneous Essays, chiefly theological.

Early in April will be published, an Italian and English Grammar, from Vergani's Italian and French Grammar, in twenty lessons, with exercises; a new edition, corrected and improved, by M. PIRANESI.—Also, a Key adapted to the French and Italian, as well as the English and Italian.

A Translation is preparing of M. COTTU's Work, on the Administration of Criminal Justice in England, and on the spirit of the British Constitution.

A History of the Modes of Belief usually termed the Superstitions of the Middle Ages, with some curious plates, will speedily be published.

The Topography of Athens, with some Remarks on its Antiquities, by Lieut.-Col. LEAKE, is in the press.

The History of Parga; containing an account of the vicissitudes of that part of Greece during the French Revolution; supported

supported by authentic Documents, translated from the Italian MS. of HUGO FOSCOLO, will soon appear.

In a few days will appear, the Huntingdon Peerage; comprising a detailed account of the evidence and proceedings connected with the recent Restoration of the Earldom, by H. BELL, Esq.

Mr. JAMES STRACHAN, of Aberdeen, has in the press, a Visit to the Province of Upper Canada, in 1819.

Mr. C. P. WHITAKER is preparing an improved edition of Hamoniere's French and English Dictionary, in a portable volume.

In April will be published, *Le Guesta d'Enrico IV.* in Italian verse, by M. GUZZARONI.

The Adventures of Thomas Eustace, of Chinnor, Oxfordshire, are printing under the direction of the Rev. SOL. PIGGOTT.

Mr. JAMES WILSON has in the press, a Journal of two successive Tours in 1816-17-18; containing an account of the South of France, the great Road over the Alps, and the most interesting Parts of Italy.

Mr. GRANT is printing a third volume of his History of the English Church, which will bring the narrative down to 1800.

A Series of Characteristic Portraits of Cossacks, attached to the Russian army that entered Paris in 1815-1816, with some account of the different Tribes, is printing.

Mr. J. L. BICKNELL, of Greenwich, has a volume of Original Miscellanies, in verse and prose, nearly ready for publication.

Mr. CORRY is preparing for the press, *Cromwell, or the Adventurer*, a tale.

Memorials of Royal Worth are printing; containing a complete collection of Anecdotes of George III.; with various tribute of grief on the Death of the benevolent Duke of Kent; collected by INGRAM COBBIN, M. A.

A new Periodical Work will shortly be submitted to the world, under the title of *the Christian Champion*.

A letter from Captain De Peyster, on a voyage from Valparaiso to Calcutta, states:—On the evening of the 17th of May, 1819, one of the people discovered a large fire; that they hove-to until daylight, when another small low island appeared five miles under our lee; we passed it close, it appeared clothed with cocoa-nut trees, and doubtless inhabited, and has never before been noticed. To the former we gave the name of Ellice;

and to the latter the officers and passengers gave the name of De Peyster's Islands. Ellice's Group lies in long. 180. 54. W. lat. 8. 29. S.; De Peyster's Islands, 181. 43. W. lat. 8. 5. S.

A new society has been formed in London for the encouragement and promotion of ASTRONOMY. The list of the officers, that have been chosen for the direction and management, comprehends some of the first astronomers and mathematicians in the country.

A plan has been communicated to us of a Cottage Society, for the reduction of Poors' Rates, and the relief of the Poor, by Mr. Tho. Wright. It proposes, if his plan shall be deemed by the public worthy of being carried into execution, there are thousands of waste spots by the road-side, to submit to the subscribers the propriety of petitioning the legislature, to erect cottages thereon, with ground for garden, orchard, and keep of a cow, &c. where convenient, with liberty for the cottager to take the drift from the road for the improvement of his ground; that the crown be petitioned for a grant of some part of the lands, either in gift or at a small perpetual rent; and that lords of manors be also applied to for the like purpose; and that in case the society do not succeed in these petitions, they might purchase cheap poor lands, which as they would be worked by spade-husbandry, would quickly give ample support.

FRANCE.

The number of letters of all descriptions delivered daily by the post, in Paris, is, on an average, 32,000; and of journals 1800; while in London, the letters are 133,000; and the journals 26,000; making, in the former capital, one letter among seventy-two persons, and one journal among three hundred and eighty-eight; and in the latter, one letter among nine persons, and one journal among forty-three.

DENMARK.

A young Creole, a native of St. Croix, in the West Indies, lately crossed by swimming, the Streight of *the Sound*, between Cronenburg and Elsinor. In this part the strait is about four English miles wide; but the winds and currents not allowing him to make the passage in a strait line, he was obliged to land at the village of Graves, two miles from Elsinore, which made the whole distance about six miles. He performed this voyage in two hours and forty minutes, although the sea was rough and the wind unfavourable. A Danish officer and three sailors

sailors attended him in a long-boat.— This swimmer has out-done the celebrated Leander ; and even our English poet, LORD BYRON, who crossed the Hellespont, by swimming, on the 3d of May, 1810, with Lieutenant Aikenhead, of the English frigate, the *Salsette*.

GERMANY.

M. WACHLER, professor in the university of Breslow, has lately published an octavo pamphlet, containing his Observations on the present state of German Literature. This sketch is a rapid analysis of the different literary productions that appeared in Germany, in 1817.— His decisions, occasionally severe but just, may be read with pleasure, and they exhibit a pretty complete picture of German Literature in its present state. We can easily discern, that it is inferior to the brilliant æra of Klopstock, Wieland, Herder, Schiller, &c. M. Wachler intends to publish, at the end of every year, a similar synopsis of all the new literary productions.

ITALY.

A letter, dated December 23, 1819, from A. MAI, the principal librarian of the Vatican to the Pope, giving an account of Cicero's *Treatise de Republica*, has excited great expectation.

"I have the honour and satisfaction," says M. Mai, in his Letter to the Pope, "to inform your beatitude that in two re-written Codices of the Vatican, I have lately found some lost works of the first Latin classics. In the first of these MSS. I have discovered the lost books *de Republica* of Cicero, written in excellent letters of the best time, in three hundred pages, each in two columns, and all fortunately legible. The titles of the above noble subject, and of the books, appear in the margin; and the name of Cicero, as the author of the work, is distinctly legible. The other re-written codex presents various and almost equally precious works. It is singular that this MS. contains some of the same works which I discovered and published at Milan, and I have here found what was there wanting. I perceived this at first sight, not only from comparing the subject, but also from the hand-writing, which is precisely the same as that of the Milan MS.

The contents are—1. The correspondence between Fronto and Marcus Aurelius before, and after he was Emperor. This is an instructive, affectionate, and very interesting collection; the first and second books, containing epistles to M. Aurelius, were published from the Milan MS.; that now found in the Vatican contains the third, fourth, and fifth books, as well as the supplement to the second, and some other works by Fronto, Latin and Greek. 2. The fine commentary of the ancient inedited scholiast

on Cicero, begun to be published by me at Milan, and now to be increased by five other orations, with the supplements to those already printed at Milan. 3. A fragment of an oration, by Q. Aurelius Symmachus, with the supplement of two by the same author, already published by me. 4. The supplements to the homily, or Gothico-Ulphilan commentary, a portion of which was also found at Milan, together with an essay of Ulphilas. These valuable works, mixed into two volumes, which were taken for writing parchment in the middle ages, were sent partly to Rome, and partly to Milan, from the Convent of St. Columbanus at Bobbio. They will now be again united in a Roman edition of them, which I shall lose no time in publishing."

(Signed) ANGELO MAI.

EGYPT.

The last news from this country, of inexhaustible curiosity, contains information respecting the labours of that magnificent undertaking, the Grand Canal of Alexandria. Already the primary effects of it have given an impulse to agriculture and industry, such as might be expected from it. The culture of cotton, of the sugar-cane, of the mulberry-tree, is beginning to assume a degree of activity, as also the rearing of silk-worms; and some important new manufactories are already at work, holding out the promise of future commercial prosperity.

In Upper Egypt, above the province of Esne, there have been lately discovered, besides the sulphur mines found some time ago, iron and lead mines; the latter are said to be very rich. The Pacha has sent to those parts several persons to look for the gold and emerald mines, which have been neglected for some centuries.

RUSSIA.

The ecclesiastical organization of the different religious denominations in Russia, are as under:

The *Catholics* of Lithuania, of White Russia, and Western Russia, have their archbishops, bishops, religious orders of both sexes, with colleges of Jesuits, &c.

The *Protestants*, both Lutheran and Reformed, have their superior consistories in each government. In Finland these consistories have, at their head, a bishop, and in the other provinces, a superintendant general.

The *Armenians*, whether united or not, have their archbishops and bishops, and the latter class have a patriarch.

The *Moravian* brethren of Sarepta have their separate ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The *Mahometans*, whose number amounts to near three millions, have two muftis.

The sectaries of *Lama* have their lamas or priests.

The

The *Schamans* and the unbaptised people of the Finnish race, have also their priests.

In short, the *Jews* have their Synagogues, their Rabbins, and a superior school at Witepsk.

In general, all religious persuasions are allowed the most entire liberty, in Russia, provided they do not attempt to make proselytes.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A number of scientific Voyagers have, for some time past, been exploring the territories of Brazil, with the sanction of the Portuguese Government, and at the expence of the Austrian, Bavarian, and Tuscan Government. On the part of Austria, we find Professor Mikan for natural history in general, and botany in particular; for researches in mineralogy, Dr. Pohl; in the department of zoology, M. Natterer; as a painter of

landscapes, M. Ender; as a painter in botanical subjects, M. Backberger; and for painter in natural history, M. Frick. —On the part of Bavaria, appear the names of Dr. Spitz as zoologist, and of Professor Martens as botanist. Dr. Badi has been appointed naturalist on the part of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

By a late return it appears, that the 1818 the land cleared and cultivated consisted of 284,000 acres, or double the surface of Rutland. That the produce was 1543 bushels of wheat and 42,000 of maize; and the stock, 700 horses, 6500 cattle, 700 sheep, and 700 hogs; while the total number of population was 25,000. In the year 2000 the Republic of New Holland may sway the Eastern Archipelago.

BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the SIXTIETH YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the SECOND SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. CXXI. *To make further regulations for the prevention of Smuggling.*—July 12, 1819.

I. Foreign smuggling vessels, in which there shall be one or more subjects of His Majesty, found within four leagues of the coast, having on board spirits in casks of less content than 60 gallons; or tea, or tobacco, exceeding a certain quantity; shall be forfeited with the cargo; and such persons shall be prosecuted.

II. Persons arrested under this or former acts, and found not fit for the navy, shall forfeit 100l. and if not paid shall be imprisoned.

III. Persons found or having been on board of vessels liable to forfeiture, wearing vizards or masks shall, on conviction, be transported.

IV. A reward of a sum not exceeding 25l. to be paid to informers against persons convicted of making signals for smuggling vessels.

V. Provisions of recited act shall extend to vessels coming from the port of Brest having on board spirits, &c. exceeding a certain quantity.

VI. Where the charges of prosecution in seizures of carriages and horses shall exceed the produce, the excess may be paid out of the sale of the goods;—

IX. Not to extend to cases where officers are entitled to a gross share of goods seized.

VIII. Boats with double bottoms or double sides found within certain distances, forfeited.

IX. Goods found concealed on board any vessels, either before or after the master makes his report, shall be forfeited.

X. Vessels found within certain limits, having goods concealed liable to duty or prohibited, such goods and vessels shall be forfeited.

XI. Commissioners of customs in England may grant their deputation to persons in the British Colonies in America and the West Indies authorizing them to make seizures when goods and vessels are liable to seizures.

XII. Such seizures to be prosecuted as if made by officers of the customs.

XIII. Owners of square-rigged vessels of the value of 1,000l. and upwards requiring a licence, shall give security for 3,000l.

XIV. Where it appears that any officer shall have acted collusively in making &c. treasury may direct that his share shall be forfeited.

XV. Boats with more than four oars found within certain limits shall be forfeited, and the owners and every person using them shall forfeit 100l.

Cap. CXXII. *To permit Vessels under a certain Tonnage to trade between the United Kingdom and New South Wales.*—July 12th, 1819.

I. Vessels of less registered measurement than 350 tons may trade between this kingdom and New South Wales, &c.

II. Not to extend to vessels sailing to the northward of the 11th degree of south latitude, between the 64th and 150th degrees of east longitude from London.

Cap. CXXIII. *To empower the Officers of the Customs in Great Britain to allow Reports of Vessels Cargoes to be amended; to require Goods which have been warehoused without payment of Duties,*

Duties, or being prohibited, warehoused for Exportation, to be put on board Vessels by Persons licensed for that Purpose; to direct that Cocquet and Bond shall be required for Slate and Stone carried Coastwise; and to empower Officers of the Customs to administer Oaths.
—July 12th, 1819.

I. When reports of goods are incorrect, commissioners of the customs may permit ship-masters to amend them, on proof that no fraud is intended.

II. Collectors and comptrollers may permit ship-masters to amend their reports at outports on like proof. No amendment of report allowed after the actual seizure of goods.

III. No warehoused or prohibited goods shall be put on board any vessel for exportation, unless by persons licensed by the commissioners (except the officers of revenue.)

CAP. CXXIV. For amending an Act made in the Forty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, for regulating the Vessels carrying Passengers from the United Kingdom to His Majesty's Plantations and Settlements abroad, or to Foreign Parts, with respect to the Number of such Passengers, and for making farther provision for that purpose.—July 12th, 1819.

I. From and after the passing of this act no such ship or vessel as is in the said act described, carrying fifty persons or upwards, including the crew, shall be cleared out unless such ship or vessel shall be provided with a surgeon, who shall produce to the officers of the customs required to give the clearance or sufferance a certificate of his having passed his examination at Surgeon's Hall in London, or at the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh or Dublin, or before the Medical Faculty of the University of Glasgow.

CAP. CXXV. To admit certain Goods imported from the East Indies to Entry and Payment of Duty without being warehoused; and to permit the Exportation of certain East India Goods to Guernsey and Jersey, and the Removal of certain East India Goods to Liverpool, Lancaster, Bristol, and Glasgow, for Exportation.—July 12th, 1819.

I. Cotton, wool, salt-petre, and rice imported from the East Indies, may be admitted to entry, and the duties paid without being warehoused.

II. White and prohibited goods, not of a higher value than 1s. 6d. per yard, may be exported to Guernsey or Jersey. Entry to be previously made, and bond entered into for the due exportation.

III. & IV. Commissioners of the customs may permit the removal of such goods by land carriage to the port of Southampton; and may permit the removal of certain goods for

exportation to America, &c. to the Ports of Liverpool, &c.

CAP. CXXVI. For requiring the like Proof, to obtain Drawback of Duty on Coals used or consumed in calcining or smelting Tin, Copper, or Lead Ores in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, as is required on Coals used in Mines of Tin, Copper, or Lead, in the said Counties.—July 12th, 1819.

I. Before drawback is paid on coals used in smelting tin, &c. the like proof shall be had as for coals consumed in mines of tin, &c.

CAP. CXXVII. For making Provision for the better Care of Pauper Lunatics in England.—July 12th, 1819.

I. In cases where insane persons are chargeable to the parish, the Justices shall direct the Overseers to convey them to some licensed house for lunatics.

III. Penalty of from 10l. to 40s. on Overseers of the poor, neglecting to give information to a Justice, as to the state of the lunatic.

CAP. CXXVIII. For the further Protection and Encouragement of Friendly Societies, and for preventing Frauds and Abuses therein.—July 12th, 1819.

II. The rules and tables of friendly societies to be confirmed at the general quarter sessions.

III. Quarter sessions may publish general rules, and petty sessions may act thereon.

VII. Property of societies are to be vested in trustees.

X. & XI. Funds may be subscribed into saving bank; or into bank of England on debentures; or vested in public funds, or on real security.

XIV. Directs the proceedings of the trustees in case of deficiency of funds.

XV. In cases of complaint of widows and children, justices to have jurisdiction.

CAP. CXXIX. To continue in force until the Expiration of Three Calendar Months after the Commencement of the next Sessions of Parliament, Three Acts of His present Majesty, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England.—July 12th, 1819.

CAP. CXXX. To continue the several Acts for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland, until the First Day of June One thousand eight hundred and twenty.—July 12, 1819.

CAP. CXXXI. For raising the Sum of Sixteen Millions Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, by Exchequer Bills, for Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and nineteen.—July 12th, 1819.

V. & VI. Exchequer bills to bear an interest not exceeding 3½ per cent. per diem, and to be current at the Exchequer after April 5, 1820.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MARCH, With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

••• *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

AN interesting publication has recently appeared from the pen of CHARLES MILLS, Esq. who is already known to the literary world as the author of a History of Mohammedism, consisting of "*The History of the Crusades, for the Recovery and Possession of the Holy Land.*" This is a work which has afforded us much pleasure in the perusal, not unalloyed with strong feelings of disapprobation and reproach. While a full enumeration of facts, a faithful and learned historical research, combined with comprehensive views and much sound reflection, leave little for the student of history to desire; the subject matter is so frequently disfigured by the injudicious language in which it is conveyed, as to deduct much from the amount of its positive merits. It will easily be perceived by those who have read the work, that we allude to the pompous and swollen style, which, with a Johnsonian and Gibbonian mania, it has pleased our mistaken historian to acquire and indulge. His phraseology, indeed, is occasionally so stilted and perplexed, as to betray him into a wrong application of his words; and by thus taking the name of the King's English in vain, he almost puzzles the meaning he would convey. We are afraid that by aiming at effect, he has only succeeded in corrupting a naturally fine style, as, with this exception, he possesses powers of composition not unworthy the historian of the days of Cœur de Leon, and Godfrey of Boulogne. Let such a writer rely on his own strength, nor deign to toil and pant even in the wake of the ponderous elephant-like steps of the pulling author of the Latin-English Dictionary. His descriptions of eastern character and scenery are good, his recital of events and wars faithful, while a luminous statement of causes and consequences, are followed by moral and historical deductions, that throw much light and satisfaction on the minds of observant readers.

As a religious and political sketch, greatly superior to the numerous effusions of loyal eulogy and interested trash which have followed the demise of our late Monarch, we notice a Sermon, embracing the character of George the

Third, and the character of his reign considered separately. It was preached at the Octagon Chapel, Norwich, by THOMAS MADGE, on the 16th of February, the day of the interment of the King. To this is annexed the conclusion of a discourse formerly delivered on the death of the Princess Charlotte, which is also written in a manner creditable to the talent of the author. The modern advocates for the divine rights and impeccability of kings, will not, we are afraid, here be gratified. Even the converts to that mistaken opinion of "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum,*" will find it difficult to reconcile the bold but candid examination of royal conduct to their weak and palsied feelings, that turn with false delicacy and disgust from the anatomizer's knife. Mr. Madge, being, we presume, of opinion, that a much better axiom is conveyed in the "*De mortuis nil nisi verum,*" has proceeded in an English-like spirit to estimate the political character which he conceives has had so operative an influence over the welfare and the fate of Europe. After doing full justice, and paying a high compliment to the private character and virtues of the deceased Monarch, he concludes:

"Though, therefore, I can honestly speak of the personal character of our late Sovereign in terms of high respect and veneration, yet when recurring to the principles of Christianity, and remembering that I stand here as the expositor of those principles, I cannot give into the fulsome and extravagant adulation which has lately passed current amongst us.—*I cannot carry my admiration of his conduct from his private to his public station. I cannot call that reign a glorious one, the greater part of which has been spent in waging war against the liberty and independence of those, who had as much right to be free and independent as ourselves.* Victories we may have gained—splendid victories, by sea and by land—but to what have those victories led? If you cannot say that they have led to the greater prosperity and happiness of our country—if you cannot say that they have contributed aught to our national faith, and national integrity—if you can point to no other results but holy alliances, and armed associations, and added taxation, and wide-spreading pauperism, and fresh enactments against the rights of petition, and the freedom of the press—then, I say, hearken

to the words of my text;—‘Talk no more so exceeding proudly; let not arrogancy come out of your mouth; for the Lord is a God of knowledge, and by him actions are weighed.’”

This will be read with interest by those who think it proper to hear both sides, and who do not separate the monarch from his ministers, which, in a constitutional sense, is necessary.

JAMES HOGG, author of the *Queen's Wake*, and other poems, has recently presented to the public a work, entitled, *The Jacobite Relics of Scotland*, consisting of songs, airs, and legends, of the adherents of the House of Stuart.

This is an extremely interesting production, and exhibits the judgment, as well as the poetical taste, of the editor, in a very favourable point of view. It is illustrated with musical airs adapted to the old favourite songs, and breathing all the spirit of national love and freedom, for which the Scotch have of yore been so distinguished. We are reminded again of the glorious times when Bruce triumphed, and when Wallace fell; of the scenes distinguished in history by feats of heroism, or echoing the fond complaints of the lover. There is a character of disinterestedness and devotion too in the tone of these strains “of days that are gone by,” that seems to preserve some remnant of the spirit of chivalry which shone on earlier times. The magnanimity displayed in following a weak and losing party, was only equalled by the fidelity which was proof against power and corruption in the most venal times. However mistaken the views of that party may have been, the greatness and heroism of individual sacrifice to a cause never shone more conspicuous. We repeat our observation, that the present is honourably distinguished from the usual collections of old poetry, and that the admirers of national heroic achievements will here find materials upon which to dwell with the enthusiasm of the poet and the fond recollection of the lover.

We have recently perused a little volume lately published, entitled, *Poems for Youth, by a Family Circle*, with which we have been much pleased. There is an elegance of style and sentiment, accompanied by a sweetness of poetical expression, which is rarely met with in compositions of a similar kind. We are of opinion, however, that the title of the work is not exactly in unison with the nature of the contents, as there is a tone of poetical enthusiasm breath-

ing through some parts of it, calculated to interest the feelings of maturer age equally with that of youth. In support of this opinion, it will be sufficient to extract the following beautiful verses, written on a Sunday in Autumn:—

“Sweet is the Autumnal day,
The Sabbath of the year,
When the sun sheds a soft and farewell ray,
And journeys slowly on his silent way,
And wintry storms are near.
Sweet is the Autumnal rose
That lingers late in bloom;
And while the north wind on its bosom blows,
Upon the chill and misty air bestows
A cherishing perfume.
Sweet is life's setting ray,
While Hope stands smiling near;
When the soul muses on the future day,
And through the clouds that shade her
homeward way,
Heaven's azure skies appear.”

Among the lighter pieces, those to the Squirrel, to the Bee, and to the Crown Bird, are eminently happy and well adapted to the understanding of youth; while “Lines written on planting a Young Oak,” and those on a late Violet, though simply beautiful, are evidently superior to what we are led to expect from the title of the work.

The public has lately been facetiously greeted by the appearance, and politely invited to the presence, of *King Coal's Levee, or Geological Etiquette*; and the *Council of the Metals*, just issued from the mine of our anonymous author's wit, which is as dark and dingy, and lies as deep to common apprehensions, as the hero of the earth whom it celebrates. Though (like the king of minerals himself) it is rather far-fetched, and requires working to bring it to light; yet, by the aid of explanatory notes, and patient scientific investigation, we think geological readers might be brought to a relish of it. We have read Armstrong's poetical elucidation of phisic, Dr. Darwin's *Loves of the Plants*, and Fondling of the Elements; but we must say, that this attempt at court personification of earths and metals, throw both those scientific authors at an immeasurable distance. Even Bottom's representation of Wall and Moonshine is not half so ingenious and comical; and it required an imagination beyond Shakespeare's to ransack the very bowels of the earth, and animate the dull and lifeless clay, and describe the tortuosities of *Baron Basalt's* tour. We do not assert that the poem is ill contrived and conducted; but that, except to a very scientific few, it is totally frivolous and vexatious.

We

We venture, however, to quote a specimen which we think is the most likely to be *understood*. After describing the reception of these hard-featured, brazen-faced, personages at king Coal's court, our author proceeds to recount the war of the Pebbles against the throne. These plebeians are opposed by the courtiers and gnomes :

"Plebeian Pebbles by odd Breecia cheer'd,
Sans loyalty, sans reverence appear'd,
Jostled, and rush'd, with frantic gabblings
on,
When the king roar'd, 'Gnomes, bid those
brutes begone;
Haste, drive them forth! What, will you
stand like stone,
And see your monarch bearded on his throne?'
On rush'd the Gnomes, on rush'd the courtiers all,
And dire confusion fill'd the spacious hall.
As wave meets wave within some rocky bay,
When varying currents hold their whiten'd
way;
When the shrill sea-mew, with unwearied
cries,
Skimming the sea with restless pinion, flies;
When deep'ning clouds foretell the wint'ry
gale,
And the gaunt mariner clews up the sail;
So, in dire clash before the monarch's seat,
Gnomes, courtiers, trumpeters, plebeians
meet.
Shrill shriek'd the queen, the maids of honour too
As shrilly scream'd; for what less could they
do?
And half thrown backward, dark as gathering night,
The king sat scowling on the doubtful fight;
The Pebbles broke, gave ground, and turn'd
in instant flight.
The Gnomes now chas'd, with loud victorious shout,
Through the high palace gates, the rabble
rout;
Whilst back the courtiers march'd, now
sooth'd and tame,
And rubb'd a few sore noddles as they came,
But what are broken heads, if girt by crowns
of fame?"

This is a favourable specimen of the humour and talent of the whole; and we may promise our readers they may safely read it without any fear of dying of laughter in convulsion.

We observe with pleasure, not unmingled with disgust, a new publication from the pen of Mr. PERCY BISHE SHELLEY, whose original and extensive genius has so frequently favoured the poetical world with productions of no ordinary merit. In this instance it has assumed a dramatic form, in a singular and wild composition, called *The Cenci*, a family of Italy, whose terrific history

seems well adapted to the death-like atmosphere, and unwholesome regions, in which Mr. Shelley's muse delights to tag its wings. We cannot here explain the incestuous story on which it turns; but must content ourselves with observing, that in the attempt to throw a terror over the whole piece, he has transgressed one of the first rules of the master of criticism; and, instead of terror, succeeded only in inspiring us with sentiments of horror and disgust. In the action he has not only "overstepped the bounds and modesty of nature," but absolutely turned sentiment into nonsense, and grief into raving, while we in vain endeavour to persuade ourselves, that such faults can be redeemed by occasional bursts of energy and true poetry.

Among the numerous titles of poetical composition that greet us with laughter or with sorrow, we notice the appropriate one of *The Comforter, a Poem*, which is here, we presume, to be applied to the hearts, in contradistinction to those we have seen addressed to the feet and faces of delicate and nervous people. It seems indeed, to be constituted on that fastidious and modern feeling which delights to indulge and analyze the particular sentiments of egotism and complaint to that exquisite degree, that the imagination becomes morbid, and the language indefinite and perplexed. In applying its balm to the wounded spirit, it draws so strong a picture of the *disease of life*, under which it languishes, that we much question whether it tends not more to aggravate than to dispel it; and the remedy in this case may be truly pronounced to be worse than the disease. We cannot think this *moral comforter* much calculated to warm those cold and languid spirits that sicken in the gaze of this world's dearth and disappointment, and seek a refuge in the gloom of truth, experience, and despair. It is talking of downy pleasure to the wretch writhing in agony, of patience to the suicide, and the maddened in soul. There is besides in this *poetical reasoning* something unsubstantial and untrue, which leads one to believe in the arguments directly opposite to those it embraces, and which it in fact draws with a stronger and more enduring hand. It reminds us of the preacher, who to shew his skill raised so many arguments against the miracles, that he could not lay them again, and left himself and his congregation much perplexed. The style and poetry, however, of the *Comforter* are

above

above the common level, and redeem its want of argument. It is followed by a pathetic, and exquisitely-toned little piece entitled *The Sabbath*.

The Rev. JOHN STEDMAN, M. A. has recently published a sermon preached in the parish church of St. Mary, Guilford, on *The Nature and Extent of Christian Duty*, stated and enforced with a more immediate reference to the present times. In the progress of his subject he has finely illustrated a beautiful text, from the iv. c. 8 v. of the Philippians. "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely and of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

The first number of a *Series of Portraits of the British Poets* has made its appearance during the last month. No labour or expense appears to be spared in accomplishing the Herculean work which has been here undertaken. It is expected to be completed in about 25 numbers. The present number contains portraits of Chaucer, Gower, Milton, Sir C. H. Williams, and Mason, from drawings by Thurston, from supposed authentic originals, engraved by Finden, C. and R. Warren, J. J. Wedgwood, and A. Rhodes. Such a work cannot but be interesting to all lovers of English poetry. It procures us as it were a personal interview with the men by whose writings we have been instructed or amused. It is not a mere republication of what has been well-known to the public before. A great proportion of these portraits have never yet been engraved. A most beautiful one of Milton embellishes the present number, which was found in Dr. Williams's library, and painted by Dobson. That of Chaucer, however, is from that crude pen-and-ink sketch in the British Museum, and the preference of which over the original painting of this early poet betrays an unhappy want of judgment. But on the whole, if the following numbers equal this specimen, the work cannot fail to be a most valuable and indeed indispensable adjunct to the libraries of the author, the scholar, and the critic.

As a companion in the study of Modern History, we can recommend as useful to affix on the walls of a library or school-room, *A chronological Chart of the contemporary Sovereigns of Europe from the Norman invasion*.

The BARON DE SAO LOURENCO'S *Translation of the Essay on Man* may be classed among the curiosities of literature. The original is faithfully rendered line for line into Portuguese verse, and illustrated by most copious notes and quotations from all languages, which abundantly show the taste and erudition of the translator. In an enthusiastic attachment for his author, and a keen perception of his beauties, we know none who are entitled to rank above him. But the taste and genius of the writer, are not the only attractions of these splendid volumes; their typographical beauties are of the highest order, and besides portraits of the author and translator, they contain several exquisite engravings, after designs from the delicate pencil of Uwins. We could have wished perhaps that so much valuable matter had been produced in a shape which would have rendered it more easily attainable by the public in general.

We have this month to recommend to our readers a small volume of poems, entitled "*Sacred Lyrics*," by Mr. EDMESTONE. Although of a decidedly religious cast, it is not in the slightest degree disfigured by that vulgar cant and low-bred puerility, which it has been almost thought a profanation to separate from such subjects. We know not why the cedars of Lebanon should not wave as gracefully as the pines of Ida, or why the poet who strikes the harp of Judah should not assume as lofty a strain as

"he,

"Who sits in shadow of Apollo's tree."

Mr. Edmestone is one of the few who have endeavoured to redeem sacred poetry from the contempt into which it was fast sinking, and we congratulate him on his success. By a strict attention to the graces of versification, united with a considerable share of genuine poetic feeling, he has produced some of the most pleasing poems on religious subjects in our language.

Amongst the poetical effusions of this prolific age which lay claim to something above the dull mediocrity which besets us, we may mention *Retrospection, a Rural Poem*, by THOMAS WHITBY, author of the *Priory of Birkenhead*, &c. Though deficient in all the higher qualifications which distinguish a superior poet, Mr. WHITBY is not without powers of poetry in the descriptive and pastoral line. These he appears to have tolerably successfully cultivated, and there are touches of pathos, and traits of heart

heart mingled with his descriptions of scenery, which occasionally redeem the faults of feeble and common-place composition.

In the *swarm* of religious tracts, treatises, &c. which lately appear gathering round Mrs. HANNAH MORE (the queen bee of a prolific hive), we may notice as something more curious and interesting than usual, "*The Principles of True Christianity vindicated, in an Address to Deists and nominal Christians*," by WILLIAM GRIMSHAW, who formerly professed Deism." The object and arguments of this advocate for *Christianity* are boldly and successfully directed against the latitudinarian principles of nonconformists, dissenters, and other sects who are pleased to *call* themselves Christians, but, in the opinion of the author, speciously retain the name, while they dispense with the great and essential doctrines of Christians—the efficacy of faith, the divinity of the Saviour, and the Trinitarian unities. How far he has succeeded in exposing the absurdity and weakness of thus frittering away religion, or in discovering his own, must be left to the infinite variety of judgment which such controversies excite.

Lessons of Thrift, by a Member of the Save-All Club, with the admirable caricatures, which illustrate the chapters, constitute one of the pleasantest parlour-window books which has for a long time fallen into our hands. The admirers of Shandean humour, of Burton's *Anatomic of Melancholie*, of Gilosa's *Gambado*, and of Beresford's *Miseries of Human Life*, will find new gratification in these satirical exposures of penury and personal meanness.

Amongst the first class of very superior novels which characterize the literature of the day, we must not omit to notice a clever and animated production entitled *Geraldine, or Modes of Faith and Practice, by a Lady*; a novel combining much of an entertaining and useful nature. Strong conception of character, exquisite *tact* of the passions, sound sense, and beautiful sentiment, with natural, spirited, and even witty dialogue, are the distinguishing features of this delicate and original story. Our fair author has truly conformed herself to the rule of a critical old bard of ours, Horace, who says he cannot, for the life of him, perceive why "sound truths should not be spoken in a laughing vein." And, indeed, it is not the least charm of the moral, but beautiful, writings of our countrywomen, that

"With advice they mingle kisses sweet."

The Rev. T. CLARKE, author of the "*Travels and Observations of the Wandering Jew*," has published, for the use of schools, a new and pleasing little work, entitled, *Popular Voyages and Travels*, comprising, *The Tour of Europe*, with remarks on the character and manners of various European nations. It is illustrated with engravings and maps, well adapted to impress the historical information it contains more strongly on the memory of students, who are often more wearied and disgusted, than interested and informed, by a long and dry enumeration of facts, without the relief and pleasure to be derived from a representation, "*ad oculum*," of the scenery and characters described.

John Evans, LL. D. has just published a discourse delivered on the 16th of Feb. entitled *Reflections suggested by the Demise of his late venerable Majesty George the Third*, including a *Character of the deceased Monarch*, &c. &c. a production favourably distinguish from the ephemeral growth of mawkish adulation, and strained panegyric, which invariably springs forth on a state occasion. While he does complete justice to the character of the man, he pretends not to blind himself to the faults of the Monarch, and declaring "that of the political reign of his late Majesty he shall say nothing," he continues to observe, "That it should have been fraught with war, is the subject of deep regret."

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VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

No. I. Vol. III. of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels, containing Sansom's Travels in Lower Canada, and Cornelius's Tour in Virginia, &c. With engravings, 3s. 6d.

Travels on the Continent, for the use of Travellers. 8vo. 11. 5s.

The Diary of an Invalid in Pursuit of Health; being the Journal of a Tour in Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Berlin and France, in the years 1817, 1818, 1819. 8vo 16s.

Travels in the Interior of Africa; by G. Mollien. With plates, 4to. 21. 2s.

A Voyage to India; by the Rev. J. Cor diner, M. A. 8vo.

An Account of the Arctic Regions, with a History and Description of the Northern Whale Fishery; by W. Scoresby, Jun. F. R. S. E. 2 vols. 8vo. 21. 2s.

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Number 1. of the Beauties of Haydn, being a selection of the most esteemed Sonatas, composed by this distinguished Author for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments. 8.

The great, and certainly, laudable object of the proprietor of this work, is to collect and embody all the superior excellencies dispersed in the voluminous piano-forte compositions of Haydn. The plan upon which the work is conducted, includes the useful practice of inserting in diminished notes of all the obligatory passages of the accompaniments (which accompaniments are for the violin and violoncello, and printed separately) and thus presenting to the eye of the piano-forte performer a consistent whole, that at once fills up the vacuity, gives him a command of the whole subject matter, and enables him to feel and impart all the intended effect. The *Beauties of Haydn* are designed to be comprised in six or eight Books, or Parts, of more than thirty pages each, independently of the accompaniments, and will be embellished with an excellent and striking portrait of the Author, procured from Vienna, expressly for this publication; and with which the liberality of the Editor presents the public his first Number.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 338.

The favorite Overture to the New Opera of Cenerentola, now performing at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, composed by Signior G. Rossini, arranged for the Piano-forte. 3s.

This Opera was a favorite both in Italy and Germany, before it received the approbation of an English audience; and the overture is among its better portions. The general construction of this introductory composition is ingenious, and announces the master: but it is deficient in what the English ear is accustomed to listen for,—a leading theme. The different passages are in themselves well-fancied and scientific; but as regarding each other, are too vague and unconnected to constitute that consistent whole, or produce that distinct impression, or governing effect, which constitute an exclusive character, and bespeak a creative imagination. Nevertheless, this overture is much too excellent not to form a pleasing exercise for the piano-forte; and its adaptation to that instrument is managed with a degree of skill that demands our commendation.

Numbers 1 and 2, of Dramatic Airs, from English, Italian, German and French Operas, arranged as Rondos for the Piano-forte. 2s. 6d.

2 M

The first of three Numbers of a work, the design of which is well conceived, consists of Davy's admired little air of "*Just like love*" with such digressions and additions as were necessary to transform it into a piano-forte rondo. The second Number presents us with "*Zitti, Zitte,*" in the Opera of "*Il Barbiere di Siviglia,*" arranged by Mr. M. P. King. The resource resorted to by the projector of this publication is so extensive and so eligible, that it is difficult to foresee where he intends to stop, or to what point he may not, with propriety, carry the executions of his idea. The dramatic airs that equally merit the attention of the conductor are innumerable, and would furnish him subjects for many succeeding years; but his best praise is, that if the future Numbers are as well constructed as the present specimens, the public will not quickly be tired of the undertaking.

The Lay of Love, a Ballad, written and adapted to a Popular Irish Melody, by D. A. O'Meara. The Symphonies and Accompaniments, composed by C. N. Smith. 1s. 6d.

The ideas of this ballad are conceived with fancy, and expressed with taste and smoothness. The air to which they are adapted has long and justly been a favorite with the Irish nation, and Mr. Smith's symphonies and accompaniments and their bass are quite as good as the irregularity of the melody would permit. The *f* sharp in the accompaniment, under the word *fondness*, in the second page, is, we suppose, to be regarded as an error of the engraver.

How sweet to see young Roses blooming, a Ballad adapted to a favorite Air of Mozart.

The simplicity of the words of this ballad, and the natural and unaffected ease of the melody to which they are adapted, are admirably suited to each other. It is not often that a foreign air so strongly favors the sentiment and style of an English lyric writer; but the truth is, that Mozart, who could stoop to plainness, without being mean, as easily as he could soar to sublimity, yet avoid bombast, often composes with the ease and inartificiality of an English master.

THE DRAMA.

THE Theatres Royal proceed with varied, but improved success. At DRURY-LANE, the Tragedy of Coriolanus has been got up in a style, and with a splendor that confer credit on the taste and liberality of the manager: and in addition to the highly favourable reception of the Pantomime of "Jack and the Bean Stalk,"

a Tragi-Comedy, called "The Hebrew," founded on Walter Scott's "Ivanhoe," has been produced, and honoured with the decided approbation of the public. This piece, written by Mr. John Soane, son of Mr. Soane the architect, though not without its defects, possesses very considerable merit. If the scenes of the three first acts are not wholly exempted from languor, the spirit, energy and interest that illuminate and elevate the fourth and fifth, and the vigorous and poetical style of almost the whole of the language, might well justify Mr. Elliston in bringing the Hebrew forward.

Of the admired music of this Drama, the overture, inter-act pieces, and choral hymn, are from the scientific pen of Dr. Busby; and the scenes and dresses, the greater portions of which are new, have been prepared without any regard to expence; and are equally appropriate.

THE COVENT-GARDEN managers have manifested a laudable emulation of the exertions employed at Drury-lane. The spirit and activity with which the manager of the latter started, appears to have put Messrs. Harris and Co. on the alert. No less than three new pieces have already been produced by them this season ("The Antiquary," a Comedy; "Ivanhoe," a musical play; and "Too late for Dinner," a farce;) all of which have been favourably received. The attention paid at this Theatre to the gratification of the ear, and of the eye, in its music and scenery, is both liberal and politic. To this remark we are particularly excited by the embellishments lavished on "Ivanhoe." The music, selected from Storace, is plentifully interspersed, and the canvas glows with beauty and brilliancy.

"Ivanhoe" and "The Hebrew," cannot be regarded but as rival pieces, in the strongest and closest sense of the word. Both founded on the same popular novel, both first appeared on the same night; and in their representation, the performers have been uniformly straining against each other; but the "Isaac" of Kean so far transcends in every respect, the best acting in "Ivanhoe," that were all the representative merit in the "Hebrew" confined to his individual excellence; were even the very distinguished abilities of Mrs. West's "Rebecca," left out of the scale, the weight of talent exhibited in his forcible acting and varied and pathetic intonation, would, in our opinion, overbalance all the histrionic art displayed in the representation of the Covent-garden Drama.

MEDICAL REPORT.

THE vicissitudes of the weather, and extraordinary severity of the season have produced a more than ordinary number of those disorders which implicate the pulmonary organs.—Of true consumption, however, the cases still continue to be under the proportion which were observed some years since in the reporter's practice; and he still continues to hope, that this great source of annual mortality in the British Isles, is about to be considerably curtailed.

Instances have lately occurred in considerable numbers of those affections, which, under the medical name of *Gastrodynia*, are viewed and treated in a somewhat empirical manner, neither their locality, nor precise nature being of very easy predication. It is in these obscure kind of stomach ailments, the oxide of bismuth, lately introduced as an article of the *Materia Medica*, proves often to be of decided and extensive efficacy. An interesting case, in which this medicinal has been employed with advantage, even where there is evidence approaching too nearly to absolute demonstration of organic disease, is recorded by Dr. Yeats, in the last number of the *Quarterly Journal of Science and Art*; and indeed, it is the admissibility of this drug at once, in merely spasmodic, and in more formidable and protracted kinds of irritation, which constitutes one of its principal claims to medical patronage. The

case of Dr. Yeats is, if the reporter be right in his conjecture, interesting in another point of view, as it records the sufferings and alleviations of such sufferings of one, who, in his declining years, possesses the satisfactory consciousness of having, not only passed through life, under the constant exercise of private virtues, but of having also contributed largely to the treasury of public usefulness.

The reporter has recently been much gratified in witnessing the effects of another medicinal, the use of which, likewise in the doses, and manner it is at present administered, is of modern date. He means the *Oleum Terebinthinæ*: For tape worms, this medicine is of almost invariable efficacy, and even, when given under the probability, that worms are preying upon the vitals, and the expected effect of their dislodgment has not taken place, the advantage following the administration of the drug, has nevertheless, proved immediate and permanent. Dr. Hamilton, in his recent work on mercurial remedies, lauds this medicine in conjunction with castor oil, as constituting a most desirable cathartic, in some conditions of the intestinal canal, and there is a case in the *Irish Transactions*, in which absolute marasmus yielded to the influence of turpentine, with the celerity almost of a charm.

Thavies Inn.

D. UWINS, M. D.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

BARON de Zach announces, that Capt. Schumaker (brother of the Astronomer Royal, Copenhagen) has invented a rocket superior to Congreve's both in force and in the precision with which they are thrown. A new corps has been formed to use these missiles. They ascend to an immense height, and then exhibit a globe of fire, which may be seen at a distance of seventy miles.

Among the discoveries of chemistry in the present day, may be reckoned the process of converting into sugar, even linen rags. M. Henri Braconnot, speaking of the crystallizable sugar he obtained, he says, "I was led accidentally to this result by treating a solution of the acid mucilagenous mass, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on linen, with the oxide of lead, subjected to a long continued heat of 100° centigrade; but after having passed through the liquor, a current of sulphurated hydrogen gas, to precipitate the lead contained in solution, and after evaporating it, I was agreeably surprised to see that the whole of the gummy matter was entirely converted into an acid sugary mass. I digested this mass with concentrated alcohol, by which the vegeto sulphuric acid was dissolved; the sugary matter remained a little coloured, and of a very fresh flavour. Twenty-four grammes (370.6 gr.) of old cloth well dried, were reduced into mucilage by 34 grammes (525 gr.)

of sulphuric acid, observing the precautions before indicated; the acid mixture dissolved in a certain quantity of water, precipitated the ligneous matter a little altered; when dried it weighed 3.6 grammes (55.5 gr.) This, when evaporated, yielded 23.3 grammes (359.8 gr.) of sugary matter of the consistence of syrup; at the end of twenty-four hours it began to crystallize, and some days after, the whole was condensed into a single mass of crystallized sugar, which was pressed strongly between several folds of old cloth; crystallized a second time, this sugar was passably pure; but treated with animal charcoal, it became of a shining whiteness. The crystals were in spherical groupes, which appear to be formed by the union of small diverging and unequal plates. They are fusible at the temperature of boiling water. The sugar is of a fresh and agreeable flavour, producing in the mouth a slight sensation of acidity.

Mr. Brande has recently found that the illuminating powers of olefiant, oil, and coal gases are as the numbers 3, 2, and 1; and that their heating powers are nearly in the same ratio.

According to Sir H. Davy's *Theory of Mists*, land and water are cooled after sunset in a very different manner:—The impression of cooling on the land is limited to the surface, and is very slowly transmitted into

into the interior; whereas in water the upper stratum, when cooled, descends, and has its place supplied by warmer water from below. The surface of the water will, therefore, in calm and clear weather, and temperatures above 45° Fahrenheit, be warmer than that of the contiguous land; and consequently the air above the land will be cooler than that above the water. When the cold air, therefore, from the land mixes with that above the water, both of them containing their due proportion of aqueous vapor, a mist or fog must be the result.

Mr. Henderson has discovered, in New Siberia, the claws of a bird measuring each a yard in length; and the Yakuts assured him, that they had frequently, in their hunting excursions, met with skeletons and feathers of this bird; the quills of which were large enough to admit a man's arm. Captain Cook mentions having seen an immense bird's nest in New Holland, on a low sandy island, in Endeavour river, with trees upon it, and an incredible number of sea-fowls: he found an eagle's nest with young ones, which he killed; and the nest of some other bird of a most enormous size, built with large sticks on the ground, no less than twenty feet in circumference and 2 feet 8 inches high.

Mr. George Gibson, near George town, on the Conemough river, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in boring for salt water, at the depth of 270 feet, obtained *seneca oil*, which is said to be very pure. According to appearances, one barrel per day may easily be procured.

In July last a regular search for rock-salt was commenced at Moyenire in the department of La Meurthe. At the depth of 200 feet they found a bed 11 feet thick; below

this the workmen perforated a bed of gypsum and clay of 546 feet, when they reached another bed of salt eight feet thick. The salt of the first bed is very white and transparent, and very pure: the second contains a small portion of gypsum and argillaceous substances, and brownish like clouded flint.

M. Peron, the naturalist, has had occasion to observe, that men in a savage state are inferior in strength to men civilized. The following is the result of experiments which he has made on this subject with the Dynamometer of M. Reigner.

Savages	
Diemen's Land . . .	50. 6
New Holland . . .	51. 8
Timor	58. 7
Civilized Men.	
French	69. 2
English	71. 4

An excellent vein of marble has been discovered in the vicinity of Newhaven, district of Milford, United States. This marble is announced to be of the same beautiful species as what in Europe goes by the name of *Verd Antique*, and which is now only to be found in Cabinets of Natural History, or in the Palaces of the Noblesse. It is thought to excel in beauty, the known remains of even that species. There appear to be immensely large blocks of the marble, and the mine is held out as inexhaustible.

According to Laplace, any actual diminution of the mean temperature of the earth would be detected by a diminution of the length of the day. It appears by computation, that one degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer would make an alteration of nearly one second in the length of a day, and four or five minutes in that of a year.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

BEAN planting being interrupted by the frost, has been backward this season, and much remained to be done, as late as the second week of the present month, in the forwardest districts. Sowing the lent corn has commenced in the north, and has been in operation from the early part of the month, in the south with considerable success and expedition, from the good and fertile state of the lands; the soil, from the effects of the frost, requiring but moderate labour and turning up in garden moulds. The latter sown wheats appear weak and some thinly planted; their improvement will depend on the genial nature of the spring. The early wheats are stout and healthy, but all have been affected in degree by the sharp N. E. winds, which have retarded vegetation, particularly of the grass, the meadows being quite bare and affording no food for sheep. The clovers of all green crops intended for spring food have suffered severely. Swedes, the only remaining roots, are said to be half rotten, and the feeders stock are reduced to the necessity of allowing hay and corn. The invariable consequence of this, is, cattle and sheep from all quarters sent to market half fat. Fortunately, the great quantity of fodder helps to spare the hay. Cattle and

horses seem to have the quickest sale in the north, and in the Midland counties; in the south, they are reported cheaper and not very ready of sale. The season has not been favourable for lambing many lambs, and even ewes lost from want of due nourishment; the ewes in general are not overflowing with milk. In most parts of Scotland, the beans are said to have been excellently got in, from the fine state of the heavy lands. Fat hogs in great demand and pigs dear. Wool a dull trade. What with threshing for fodder and for necessary supplies of money, the farmers stocks of wheat reported to be greatly reduced. Markets have of late experienced several sudden variations, but there seems little ground for the speculation that the ports will be opened in August.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 4d.—Veal 6s. to 7s. 8d.—Pork 6s. to 7s. 6d.—Bacon 5s.—Raw fat 4s. 1½d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 64s. to 80s.—Barley 28s. to 42s.—Oats 20s. to 32s.—The Quartern-loaf in London 12½d. to 10½d.—Hay 3l. 7s. 6d. to 4l. 15s.—Clover do. 5l. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 10s. to 1l. 18s.

Coals in the Pool, 37s. to 45s. 6d. per chaldron.

Middlesex, March 21.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		Feb. 25.				March 28.				
Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 10	0	to	4	0	0	5	0	0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	5 0	0	..	5	12	0	5	18	0	ditto.
—, fine	6 9	0	..	7	0	0	6	5	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	6 6	0	..	6	15	0	0	0	0	per cwt.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0	11	..	0	1	1	0	0	10	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 1	1	..	0	1	5	0	1	0	ditto.
Currants	5 2	0	..	5	4	0	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	1 10	0	..	2	0	0	2	16	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	61 0	0	..	62	0	0	62	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	47 10	0	..	48	0	0	47	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	3 15	0	..	4	10	0	3	12	0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	3 10	0	..	4	0	0	3	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	12 10	0	..	13	0	0	12	10	0	per ton.
—, Pigs	8 10	0	..	9	0	0	8	0	0	ditto.
Oil, Lucca	10 0	0	..	11	0	0	12	0	0	per gall.
—, Galipoli	75 0	0	..	77	0	0	80	0	0	per ton.
Rags	2 2	0	..	0	0	0	2	0	0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 13	0	..	5	0	0	4	15	0	ditto.
Rice, Patna kind	0 13	0	..	1	2	0	1	15	0	ditto.
—, East India	0 10	0	..	0	14	0	0	12	0	ditto.
Silk, China, raw	1 5	0	..	1	8	11	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	1 0	0	..	1	0	5	0	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 9	1	..	0	9	3	0	9	1	per lb.
—, Cloves	0 3	9	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0 4	7	..	4	10	0	0	4	8	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0 0	6½	..	0	0	6½	0	0	6½	ditto.
—, —, white	0 0	7½	..	0	0	9	0	0	10½	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 3	8	..	0	4	3	0	4	0	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 2	0	..	0	3	0	0	2	3	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3	5	..	0	4	3	0	4	2	ditto.
Sugar, brown	2 16	0	..	2	19	0	2	19	0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 15	0	..	4	0	0	3	19	0	per cwt.
—, East India, brown	1 2	0	..	1	7	0	1	3	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	4 12	0	..	5	5	0	4	8	0	per cwt.
Tallow, town-melted	3 10	0	..	0	0	0	3	10	6	per cwt.
—, Russia, yellow	2 15	6	..	2	19	0	3	7	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0 2	2½	..	0	2	3	0	2	0	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5	10	..	0	6	0	0	3	5	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	62 0	0	..	95	0	0	60	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	40 0	0	..	55	0	0	40	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	20 0	0	..	55	0	0	30	0	0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9d.—Belfast, 15s. 9d.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 4gs. to 5gs.

Course of Exchange, Mar. 25.—Amsterdam, 12.—Hamburg, 36 7.—Paris, 25 45.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 51.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 220l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham (div.) 525l.—Coventry, 999l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 300l.—Trent and Mersey, 1800l.—East India Dock, 165l. per share.—West India, 175l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 5l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER WORKS, 40l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 60l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 28th was 68½; 3 per cent. consols, 104; 5 per cent. navy;

Gold in bars 6l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 15s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 1d.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March, 1820: extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 122.]

Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ARNOTT, J. Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, stationer. (Temples.)

Asquith, T. G. and D. Asquith, Fenchurch-street, merchants. (Lee and Co.)

Austin, J. Manchester, brick maker. (Ellis, L.)

Austin G. Long-acre, coach plater. (Ellis, L.)

Shepherd.)

Angular, D. Devonshire-square, wine merchant. (Pearce, L.)

Asquith, T. and D. and T. Mellish, Bermondsey, ship owners. (Courteen.)

Awnger, J. Exeter, woollen draper. (Brutton, L.)

Atkinson, J. and T. Bradford, Yorkshire, wine merchants. (Makinson, L.)

Ashley, E. Liverpool, sail maker. (Rowlinson.)

Atkinson, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, broker. (Watson, L.)

Brookes, J. Great Windmill-street, Westminster, butcher. (Lumsden.)

Block, W. Bathwick, Somersetshire, cabinet-maker. (Haliday, L.)

- Bilbrough, S. Gildersome, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. (Evans, L.)
 Booker, T. Emsworth, Ham-hire, miller. (Briggs, L.)
 Bunker, J. Grafton-street, Soho, ready furnishing ironmonger. (Fisher.)
 Bouzer, F. W. Bristol, sugar refiner. (Bigg, L.)
 Barnard, W. H. and C. Liverpool, merchants. (Lowe, L.)
 Rollard, A. Poole, grocer. (Alexander, L.)
 Birmingham, W. Manchester, manufacturer. (Hurd, L.)
 Birch, J. Manchester, cotton spinner. (Kay.)
 Blyth, E. Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, dealer. (Clarke.)
 Cheetham, J. Stockport, cotton spinner, and W. Wright, Glossop, Derby, machine maker. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Carter, W. jun. Nuneaton, Warwickshire, silk manufacturer. (Edmunds, L.)
 Comber, C. Dorking, Surrey, carpenter. (Tomlinson's and Co. L.)
 Cook J. Helmsley, Yorkshire, merchant. (Bell and Co. L.)
 Chesmer, H. Brompton, merchant. Allisten, L.)
 Clark, J. T. Tothill-street, Westminster, victualler. (Williams.)
 Clarke, D. T. Gerrard-street, Soho, laceman. (Pownall.)
 Daniels, H. and M. Daniels, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, merchants. (Martin and Son.)
 Dickenson, J. Marsh-side, Lower Edmonton, cattle dealer. (Gray, L.)
 Down, R. Bridgewater, iron founder. (Alexander, L.)
 Dale, W. Richmond, Yorkshire, woollen draper. (Brutton, L.)
 Dickens, E. Macclesfield, victualler. (Hurd, L.)
 Ellis, J. Wellingore, Lincoln, maltster. (Lodington and Co. L.)
 Edwards, D. Newport, Monmouth, corn dealer. (King, L.)
 Emmitt, D. Chippenham, butcher. (Eyre, L.)
 Ellison, T. Liverpool, corn-dealer. (Norris, L.)
 Edwards, W. Dartford, Kent, grocer. (Richardson, L.)
 France, E. Huddersfield, plumber. (Lake, L.)
 Forster, J. H. and C. Dobson, Norwich, manufacturers. (Tilbury, L.)
 Freeman, T. Cheltenham, surgeon. (Vizard, L.)
 Flear, W. Turn-again-lane, painter and glazier. (Tores.)
 Foulkes, E. and J. Darnton, Manchester, cabinet makers. (Ellis, L.)
 Gratwick, E. Melton, Kent, innkeeper. (Clutton and Co. L.)
 Gidney, J. F. Gravel-hill, Kent, victualler. (Glynes, L.)
 Gray, M. J. Cannon-street-road, wine merchant. (Vivash.)
 Glover, C. Braintree, Essex, linen draper. (Butler, L.)
 Griffin, T. jun. Trentham, Staffordshire, dealer. (Barber, L.)
 Gleave, S. Warrington, shopkeeper. (Mason, L.)
 Hatch, W. Eccleston, Lancashire, corn merchant. (Blakelock, L.)
 Hodgson, M. Sunderland, grocer. (Hindmarsh, L.)
 Hamilton, G. and J. Saxon, Queen-street, Cheap-side, warehousemen. (Stratton.)
 Hindle, W. Leeds, draper. (Makinson, L.)
 Hoosfall, J. Gildersome, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. (Wilson, L.)
 Horley, E. T. Harbury, Warwickshire, miller. (Burfoot, L.)
 Hayley, T. Long-acre, coach lace manufacturer. (Beckett.)
 Hatch, W. P. Shipdham, Norfolk, tanner. (Abbott, L.)
 Hopkins, J. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Blakelock, L.)
 Hay, H. High-row, Kensington-gravel-pits, Kensington Boarding-house, keeper. (Phillips, L.)
 Hoggett, T. R. Boscawen, Cornwall, draper. (Darke and Co. L.)
 Heilbert, C. Warminster, farmer. (Platt, L.)
 Hould, S. Laystone, Essex, butcher. (Favell, L.)
 Holliday, S. Stockport, victualler. (Wilson, L.)
 Jackson, R. Otley, Yorkshire, linen draper. (Few and Co. L.)
 King, J. Birmingham, wire worker. (Bourdillon, L.)
 Kelty, A. Colnade, Pall Mall, jeweller. (Warrant)
 Knill, H. Duke-street, West Smithfield, butcher (Smith.)
 Keates, J. Leek, Stafford, innholder. (Falcon, L.)
 Longdew, J. Gloucester, coal merchant. (Addington and Co. L.)
 Lawrence, J. Hatton-garden, woollen draper. (Bourdillon and Co.)
 Levy, J. Carter-street, Houndsditch, dealer. (Norton)
 Leigh, R. Liverpool, soap maker. (Lowes and Co. L.)
 Levi, J. Wells, Norfolk, cabinet maker. (Blake lock, L.)
 Langley, J. N. Newcastle-street, Strand, apothecary (Hunt.)
 Lilley, F. C. Copthall-buildings, Coleman-street, tailor. (Knight.)
 Lister, J. and J. Banksley, Longroyd-bridge, Huddersfield, dyers. (Stocker, L.)
 Lyne, J. and C. Lyne, Finsbury-square, merchants. (Walker.)
 Littlewood, S. Manchester, dealer. (Appleby, L.)
 M-Master, J. Norfolk-street, New-road, Mile-end Old Town, master mariner. (Fitzgerald.)
 Morris, S. Blymhill Lawn, Staffordshire, butcher. (Hicks, L.)
 Martin, W. Great Ormond-yard, Ormond-street, Queen-square, livery stable keeper. (Vincent.)
 Mackintosh, J. Kingston, Surrey, maltster. (Blunt, L.)
 M-Intire, J. Tenby, Pembroke, cattle dealer. (Williams, L.)
 Makeen, J. Liverpool, livery stable keeper. (Chester, L.)
 Mathewson, A. H. Gateshead, grocer. (Harley, L.)
 Oliver, J. Durham, cattle dealer. (Jones, L.)
 Potter, G. Poplar, grocer. (West, L.)
 Peters, W. Brecknock, innkeeper. (Clarke, L.)
 Percival, G. G. Walcot, Somersetshire, common brewer. (Potts, L.)
 Parkinson, A. J. Duckett and S. Alsop, Manchester, calico printers. (Ellis, L.)
 Robinson, T. Cambridge, butcher. (Smith, L.)
 Russ, J. Devizes, innkeeper. (Strange.)
 Ritchie, J. Woolwich, baker. (M-Michael, L.)
 Rogerson, J. Hardshaw, Lancashire, auctioneer. (Clarke, L.)
 Ringdon, C. Westonsuper Mare, Somersetshire, innholder. (Chilton, L.)
 Richards, W. Penzance, merchant tailor. (Price, L.)
 Roantree, W. Prince's-street, Westminster, coach builder. (Doughty.)
 Samson, M. Dorset place, Clapham-road, Surrey, Exchange broker. (Blunt, L.)
 Sandbach, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Chester, L.)
 Symons, T. S. Falmouth, merchant. (Cardill, L.)
 Salisbury, T. Preston, grocer. (Blakelock, L.)
 Smith, J. Doncaster, Yorkshire, grocer. (Watkins, L.)
 Smith, J. S. Brightelmstone, Sussex, druggist. (Tucker, L.)
 Taylor, W. K. Birmingham, dealer in bullion. (Alexander, L.)
 Thompson, J. Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, provision broker. (Pike.)
 Tomlinson, W. Hinckley, innkeeper. (Long, L.)
 Turner, W. and J. North, Mold-green, Yorkshire, fancy clothier. (Lake, L.)
 Tanner, B. Burr-street, merchant. (Lamb.)
 Tebbits, J. Birmingham, victualler. (Hicks, L.)
 Voysey, J. S. Ratcliffe-highway, grocer. (Evitt and Rixon.)
 Vaughan W. Compton Dands, Somersetshire, maltster. (Nettersole, L.)
 Welman, C. Ilminster, Somerset, linen draper. (Addington, L.)
 Wood, J. and J. Thomas, Yorkshire, dyers. (Lake, L.)
 Watson, P. Liverpool, merchant. (Addington.)
 Wainwright, J. Birmingham, bellows maker. (Bourdillon, L.)
 Warwick, T. Hitchin, draper. (Gallibrand, L.)
 Wilkinson, R. Lindley, Yorkshire, copperas manufacturer. (Walker, L.)
 White, G. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, cabinet maker. (Spence, L.)
 Wilbee, G. Eltham, Kent, carpenter. (Pearson, L.)
 Wilkins, G. Bradford, Wiltshire, victualler. (Addington, L.)
 Ward, S. Boston, Lincolnshire, miller. (Walker, L.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Result of the Month of Feb. 1820.

	Mean.	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Range.	Greatest Vari- ation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.
Barometer	29.75	30.11	15	N.E.	29.20	24	N.	0.91	0.46	26
Thermometer	37.10	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ °	9	S.W.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ °	17	N.E.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ °	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ °	2
Thermomet hygrometer }	7.65	25	10	N.	0	2, 9, 22 & 29	Vari- able.	25	25	11

Prevailing wind,—N.E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 9; snow, 2.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cumulus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
2	11	6	10	0	0

The fall of rain and snow during the month, excepting on two or three days was very trifling, and the weather though chiefly cloudy, was for the most part fair and dry, with hard frost at intervals. The 1st, 9th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 28th, and 29th, were fine bright days. In the afternoon of the 19th, we had a few light showers of snow; but on the following day it snowed heavily throughout the full,

amounting to about three inches in depth. On the 21st a thaw ensued, accompanied with heavy rain in the evening.

The thermometer at **SIDMOUTH**, situated North East at Wallis's Royal Marine Library, during the month of January, average 36°, was never below 16°, and several days between 40 and 50.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MARCH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE new reign has not hitherto been characterized by that train of circumstances, which it would have given us pleasure to record. There has yet been no act of grace, no amnesty for either political or civil offences; nor have we yet experienced any result of those beneficent feelings, which at similar epochs of national History, usually turn the current of judicial and political severity. The dangerous illness of the Monarch on his accession, may probably have been the cause, and it is therefore in a double sense to be lamented.

Notwithstanding the late Laws, which render the repetition of the pretended offences impossible, the prosecutions have continued to be pressed against Messrs. HUNT and others, for directing the meeting of that body of Petitioners at Manchester, whose tragical dispersion has to this hour escaped punishment. This momentous trial lasted ten days, during which Mr. Hunt ably supported the cause of the people of England in their fundamental right to meet and petition; but the Yorkshire *Special Jury*, before whom the question was tried, found the following verdict:—

"Guilty against Messrs. Hunt, Johnson, Knight, Bamford, and Healey, on the fourth count, for procuring and attending a seditious meeting in order to create disaffection and excite contempt of the constitution and government as by law established."

This acquits the parties of any conspiracy, riot, or resistance, and of the charge to alter the constitution and government by force and threats.—The judgment of the court merely held the parties to bail for good behaviour for six month on their own recognizance.

And for expressing his opinions of that dispersion, in the unguarded language of strong feeling, **SIR FRANCIS BURDETT**, the man who has by the public voice been denominated "*England's Hope, and Westminster's Pride*," has been brought to trial before a *Leicestershire Special Jury*, whose foreman pronounced him **GUILTY**.

And for directing another meeting of Petitioners, at Birmingham, and participating in the mock return of a *Legislatorial Attorney*, **MAJOR CARTWRIGHT**, **MR. WOOLER**, and other distinguished persons, are to be brought to trial at Warwick.

And for aiding in meetings of Petitioners in Cheshire, and for using language charged as seditious, **SIR CHARLES WOLESLEY**, and others, are under indictments in that County.

While nearer home, **MR. ALDERMAN WAITHMAN**, **MR. PARKINS**, one of the Sheriffs, and several *Patriotic Citizens*, are under prosecution for the alledged offence of moving Resolutions at a *Common Hall*, previous to the routine business of the day.

Superadded

Superadded to these judicial proceedings are those pending against THISTLEWOOD and his associates for permitting themselves to be instigated to plan the assassination of the ministers. The reports in regard to the sources of instigation are painful to hear; and we forbear to detail them, because the whole affair is in train for investigation before a special commission.

All these circumstances, together with the General Election, and the Spanish Revolution, have excited a ferment in the public mind from the Land's End to the Orkneys, which has seldom been equalled.

The Election has proceeded in a manner which shews that three-fourths of the great body of the people are averse to the system which Ministers have long pursued. In general, popular Candidates have been successful; and where it has been otherwise, some features of the contest have served to neutralize the votes. At any rate, if the grants of money and the public expenditure continue to be diminished; the facilities of corruption will also be so diminished, as to render it less worth while for men to persist in future elections in opposing the public voice, in the hope of obtaining indemnity, and remuneration from public employments or the public money.

In our next number we propose to insert a correct list of the New Parliament; but in the present one, we have given place to the Poll, at all the great contests.

Though, during all this effervescence, trade is bad, and the revenue not improving, yet the Stocks continue unusually steady, and no perceptible effect has arisen from the Bank of England being obliged to give bullion for its notes.

SPAIN.

The friends of humanity have been cheered during the month by flattering prospects in Spain, which finally have brightened into a scene of light and liberty, such as has not been witnessed since the glorious epoch of the destruction of the Bastille, in 1789.

We always foresaw that principles would triumph over brute force, that the season of disgrace and mourning would in due time be relieved, and that in fine, reason would induce mankind to shake off the influence of priestcraft, and the chains rivetted by the insolence of accidental victory.

But the ebullition has taken place in

a quarter where it was least expected; and Europe is indebted to SPAIN—to enslaved SPAIN, where the priesthood had endeavoured to destroy every scintillation of reason, and where the government hoped by keeping the people in ignorance, to be able from their mass to draw troops of Cossacks, of whose servility and swords they might avail themselves;—yet to this unfortunate country, and to those very Cossacks among the Spaniards, are mankind indebted for the re-establishment of a constitution, which will restore dignity to the Spanish name and nation, and place a fine country under the domination of reason and patriotism.

The hopes of despotism have therefore, failed, in its strong hold; and tyrants who rely on their soldiery rather on due respect for the rights of the people, and the justice of their measures, ought to take this SECOND WARNING, if they are not blinded by pride, and are not insensible of any degree of feeling or reflection. The example of France and of the fate of one branch of the Bourbon family, was, however, it seems, not sufficient to warn even another branch of the same family, nor we suspect even the family itself; and FERDINAND—"the legitimate,"—"the beloved"—or by whatever other nick-name he has been designated by the sycophants of his time, after violating every obligation, has at length been compelled to sue to to his insulted people for mercy, and submit without reserve to those constitutional bonds which he ought never to have broken.

The revolution has been happily begun, and it will as happily continue, if the Spanish people are not endangered by treachery or bad faith, or are not insulted by foreign interference. The effects on the extensive colonies of Spain cannot at present be anticipated, but as colonies are useful only to corrupt governments as means of patronage—no Spaniard will have cause of regret, if they should one after another declare themselves independent.

The constitution promulgated by the Cortes appeared in this miscellany in December, 1813, and January, 1814, and we earnestly recommend it to the attention of our readers as a monument of human wisdom, and as the best of all those arrangements of government, which have yet been promulgated. It errs only in denying religious liberty; but this arose from the influence of the priests, and the necessity of conforming
to

to prejudices which they had engrafted in the minds of the people. Education, political liberty, and the lights of reason and philosophy will in due time cause men to leave to God the things which are God's.

The principles on which this glorious revolution have been undertaken, are set forth in the two following documents.

The address of Don Quiroga, one of the Patriot chiefs, to the Spanish troops in Andalusia,

"Soldiers! placed at your head by the choice of the officers of the army, I shall speak to you with that frankness which ought to exist between companions in arms.

"Our Spain is on the verge of destruction, your ruin would be completed by that of the country; you were destined to death, more for the purpose of releasing the government from the dread inspired by your courage, than to make a conquest of the colonies—a thing which is now become impossible. In the mean time, your families remained in the most merciless slavery, under a tyrannical and arbitrary government which disposes at will of the properties, the existence, and the liberties of the unhappy Spaniards.

"Soldiers, this government was about to destroy the nation, and ends by destroying itself. It was not possible any longer to endure its sway. On the one hand, violence and weakness, and on the other, only indignation and contempt were provoked, whilst to render the nation happy the government ought to inspire confidence, love, and respect.

"Soldiers, let us employ for our welfare and that of our countrymen, the arms which have secured the independence of the nation against the power of Bonaparte; the enterprise is easy and glorious.—Does there exist a Spanish soldier who will oppose our view? No! in the very ranks of those whom the government may assemble, you will find brothers who will join us; and if some base born miscreants should dare to turn their arms against you, let them perish as the satellites of tyranny should do, unworthy of the name of Spaniards!

"Soldiers, I depend upon you; you are the worthy children of the country, justify yourselves as such. Union and discipline—this is what I recommend to you. I shall have the satisfaction of recompensing those who may distinguish themselves: but if any one forgets his duty, I shall prove that authority has not been confided to me in vain, and that the energy of a government, which seeks good, is always superior to that of despots.

"Soldiers, victory awaits our banners, and in her train the glory and rewards which the country will lavishly bestow.

"ANTONIO QUIROGA,

General in Chief of the National Army.

Head Quarters, at San Fernando, Jan.

5, 1820.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 338.

THE CORPS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY TO THE REMAINDER OF THE SPANISH MILITARY.

"Companions! the Spanish military have always been celebrated for their valour, fidelity, and constancy under hardships, in short, for all the virtues which characterize warriors and heroes. The last war stirred up against the nation by him who endeavoured to enslave it, has crowned their immortal reputation, and, by their achievements, decided the destinies of Europe. Spain acquired a noble pride on seeing the manful spirit of her children. So many virtues filled her with the sweetest hopes; and already sure of throwing off the yoke of foreigners, she was anxious to secure her future happiness and splendour, by means of a constitution which is the model of equity, justice, and wisdom. Whilst ye were shedding your blood in front of the enemies' hosts, the fathers of their country were raising the sanctuary of the laws, and building their labours on your immortal sacrifices. Ye swore to guard and defend the code they sanctioned in face of the universe. Our country heard and accepted your vows and oaths, and the people thought themselves arrived at the pinnacle of happiness and glory, on seeing, amidst the general approbation and applause, the sweet fruits of all their hardships.

"We will not now remind you of the fatal day on which we saw that monument cast down, apparently so lasting. We will not now remind you of that weakness and want of courage, so unworthy of us, which we evinced on that occasion. We, who had hitherto been the children of our country, then converted ourselves into the property of one single man. Those who had fought for freedom, then became the instruments of oppression. The people, who no longer beheld us as their supporters, trembled at the aspect of the warrior, and viewed him as their scourge. Alas! how great was our ignominy!—How great was the stain for those who had become the envy of the European military! A wrongly understood love of order caused us then to forget oaths so solemn, and stifle feelings we ought openly to have evinced. The nation interiorly complained of us; wept over our fatal weakness; and this, in fact, was the origin of the evils with which we are now upbraided.

"And what! will you any longer endure a stigma so justly merited? Do not six years of humiliation and bitterness suffice? Are ye not daily seeing the fatal consequences of this too extreme fidelity and obedience?—How shall it dare to manifest the sentiments by which it was distinguished, if they are stifled by your bayonets? Can ye delight in oppressing that people of whom ye ought to form part? Can ye feast on the inconstant favours of a court, purchased with the tears of those whose sweat is consecrated to your very subsistence? Will ye be insensible to the voice of

the public, who at one time admired you as heroes, but who are now astonished on seeing you so lost to yourselves?

"No—no—such a situation is not one that becomes the valiant Spanish military. We, tired of enslaving our own nation, have raised the cry of freedom, and now invite you to follow so noble an example, and acknowledge your error by sacrifices to restore it. Ye, who are our brethren, ought, like us, to be converted into children of our country, and shed your blood on its behalf, should this be necessary. Can any one hesitate between being its children or its oppressors? Between being the shield of the land on which we were born, or continuing to enslave it by base meanness? What alternative is left?

Companions! We are not so devoid of principle as to suppose you do not feel as ourselves. Your sentiments are ours—we know it. If hitherto they have not been evinced to the world, this has been prevented by unfortunate circumstances, and by perfidious and stupid men, who prefer their own interest to the most sacred calls of virtue and nature; who exercise over you an influence as lamented as it is fatal to our country; and intimidate you by language opposed to reason and the acquirements of the age. Do not listen to them. Break through a prejudice so degrading to brave men. Do not consent any longer to be governed with such arbitrariness and despotism. Do not consent to let the blood of brave men be disposed of so capriciously. Do not consent any longer to soil your names with the ignominy of oppressing others. Unite with us, and ye will again become men and true children of glory. Join the cause of our country, which will lead you with benedictions, when it sees the constitution re-established—this is the object of all our wishes. Our country's dignity is cast down—it is for us to restore it. Its honor is obscured in the eyes of Europe—let us bring it back to its ancient splendour. Let us, in short, secure to it civil liberty, and our country will be indebted to us for the greatest of all earthly benefits.

"As Chief and Organ of the Army,
(Signed) "ANTONIO QUIROGA.

"Head-quarters of San Fernando,
9th Jan. 1820."

Madrid, March 8.

For three evenings past this capital has presented the scene of a general illumination.

On the 8th, at noon, General Ballasteros repaired to the Court-house; the people called for the re-establishment of the Municipal Corporation, as it existed in 1814, under the Cortes. The General immediately returned to the Palace, and after having taken the King's orders, returned and installed that Corporation.

A Deputation of this new Municipal

Corps proceeded to the Palace, and were present at the taking of the oath by the King before the Provisional Junta. The King, afterwards, presented himself in the balcony, and repeated the oath before the assembled people. The Deputation then returned to the Court-house, where General Ballasteros, and all the Corporate Bodies of Madrid, took the same oath.

Yesterday, all the garrison, in grand parade, swore to maintain the Constitution.

More luminous State Papers never were written; but till their publication, Europe, by means of the Royal and enslaved presses, were made to believe that these rebels, as they were called, were intent only on massacre and plunder, few in number, flying before the slaves of Ferdinand, &c. &c. till at length the Proclamation of the constitution in many parts of Spain on the same day, and the following intelligence dispelled all doubt:—

Madrid, March 8.

The most flattering account arrives here from all quarters, as to the results of the revolution, before its grand completion in the capital.

The Inquisition has been abolished by an express order of Ferdinand, and all the prisoners and exiles for political opinions have been recalled.

When the King resolved to adopt the constitution, the Duke of Infantado, President of the Council of Castile, and one of those who most contributed to establish the despotism, exclaimed—"Sire, Your Majesty has saved yourself by taking the oath to adopt the constitution, but as for us, *we are all lost!*"—alluding to the penalties incurred by those who advise the overthrow of the constitution, and who by its 172d. article are properly declared guilty of *high treason*.

The King having on the 5th. written to the different councils, established by the decree of the preceding evening, to present to him without delay their advice on the measures proper to be adopted, all these bodies concluded *for a prompt convocation of the Cortes*. The Council of State was assembled on the 6th. and the same wish was expressed by it. On the 7th. in the morning, a *Gazette Extraordinary* was published, to announce the following decree:—

"My Royal Council and Council of State having deliberated on the advantage which the assembling of the Cortes might produce for the welfare of the monarchy; participating

pating in their opinion, and finding it conformable to the fundamental laws, the maintenance of which I have sworn, I order that the Cortes shall be immediately assembled. For this purpose, the council will adopt the measures which it may judge best suited for realizing my intention, and in order that the legitimate representatives of my people may be heard, after they have been furnished with the necessary powers conformable to these measures. Every thing which the general welfare requires being thus granted, they will find me ready to do what the interest of the state and the happiness of the people, who have given me so many proofs of their loyalty, may require. The Council will give me its opinion on the doubts which might impede the attainment of this object, in order that neither difficulty and delay may arise in the execution of the decree."

The same day, at 10 in the evening, the principal authorities received the following communication, which appeared in an *Extraordinary Gazette*, published at 8 in the morning:—

Madrid, March 8.

"The King addressed to all the Secretaries of State the following decree:—

"To prevent the delay which might be occasioned by the doubts which the Council may experience relative to the execution of my decree of yesterday's date; for the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and according to the general wish of the people, I have determined to take the oath to the Constitution promulgated by the Cortes in the year 1812."

The determination of the King to swear to maintain the constitution, promulgated by the Cortes in 1812, was accelerated by the unexpected defection of Count de l'Abisbal, who, on the 4th. inst. left Madrid at the head of the Imperial Regiment Alexander, charged to escort a convoy destined for General Freyre, who was opposed to the insurgents of Andalusia. On quitting the King, he kissed his Majesty's hand, and protested that he would shed the last drop of his blood in his Sovereign's cause. But on arriving at Ocana, only 10 leagues from Madrid, he proclaimed the constitution, and was joined by a regiment of cavalry in that town. General Ballasteros has been named by the King Governor of the capital. It is said that his Majesty dispatched a courier to Valladolid, to which place the General had been banished, to require his services. He entered upon his functions on the 8th, when all those who were in confinement for political offences were liberated, as were also those confined in

the prisons of the Inquisition. In the evening, the King's Palace and the whole city were illuminated. His Majesty walked out on the Prado, and was welcomed with enthusiasm.

The stone on which is engraven the constitution, which was removed in 1814, was re-erected in its former position. Joy was general.

Saragossa declared for the constitution on the 5th instant. Intelligence from Bayonne states, that Oviedo, the capital of Asturias, and Santander, followed the example of Galicia; the whole kingdom of Murcia has adopted the constitutional system. It appears that General Freyre could not restrain his troops, whose disaffection involved him in great difficulties.

On the 7th inst, the Grand Inquisitor received in council a notice, in the King's hand-writing, signifying to him that his functions had ceased, and that *the Inquisition no longer existed*, conformable to the fundamental laws of the nation.

What is better than all, thousands of State Prisoners, who have been cruelly immured for years in loathsome dungeons, have been restored to their liberty and families.

The Madrid Gazette extraordinary of the 9th inst. contains the following document:

"Having decided, by a Decree dated the 7th, to swear to maintain the Constitution published at Cadiz by the General and Extraordinary Cortes, in the year 1812, I took the provisional oath before a Junta, nominated *ad interim*, and composed of persons who enjoy the confidence of the people, until in the presence of the Cortes, which I purpose to convene, conformably to the aforesaid Constitution, I can solemnly ratify my oath in the form it prescribes.

The individuals appointed to compose this Junta, are—

Cardinal de Bourbon, Archbishop of Toledo, President.

Lieut.-General Don Francis Ballasteros, Vice President.

The Bishop of Valladolid de Mechoacan.

Don Manuel Abud y Queiro.

Don Manuel Lardizabel.

Don Matteo Valdemoros.

Don Vicente Sancho.

Count de Taboada.

Don Francis Crespo de Tejada.

Don Bernardo Tarrien. And

Don Ignacio Pezuela.

All measures which emanate from the Government until the Constitutional installation of the Cortes shall be submitted to this Junta, and promulgated with its concurrence.

"The authorities in all parts of our kingdom, where these presents shall be communicated,

nicated, are bound to give them prompt and immediate publication and execution.

"Certified by the King's own hand, March 9, 1820.

The Minister of War has communicated the following Royal Order to all the Captain-Generals of the Provinces:—

"*Madrid March 8.*

The Secretary of State and Dispatches has this day transmitted the following:—

"His Majesty has resolved, that all persons who are in imprisonment or detained for political opinions, in whatever quarter of the kingdom they may be, shall be immediately liberated.—They are at present to return to their respective homes; as also all those who, for the same causes, are out of the kingdom. It is his Majesty's will that this decision shall be dispatched by an extraordinary courier to all the Captains-General; what I now transmit to you by the King's order, you will conform to and

cause to be executed. God preserve you many years."

The *Moniteur* says—We are authorised to publish the following:—"His Catholic Majesty having issued a Decree on the 8th instant, agreeably to which, all Spaniards who are out of the kingdom on account of political opinions, can return to their homes, the Count de Fernan-Nunez, his Catholic Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of his Most Christian Majesty, has the honour to inform all Spaniards included in the said Decree, who are in France, that he has received orders to deliver to them the necessary passports. In consequence, he invites them to present themselves, either at the Hotel of the Embassy, No. 40, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin a Paris, where they will receive passports; or to the Spanish Consuls in the towns where a Consulate exists."

The Royal Printing Office has been changed to the National Printing Office.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON; *With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

AT no former election for the City of London, were there greater exertions on the part of the ministerial candidates, nor was party spirit more warmly manifested; though public feeling was indifferent, and the poll slow for several days. The Tory and the Old Whig interests were incessantly upon the alert, and personal and family advantages promised freely by the mercantile party. The independent candidates stood upon past services, and on the patriotic feelings of the Livery; they had the public voice, and their addresses to the hall were always received with unanimous acclamations. The four votes possessed by each Liveryman were, however, so split and neutralized, that owing to hundreds, if not thousands, of third and fourth votes of the independent party being weakly, and incautiously given to ministerial or unmeaning candidates; the latter were enabled to defeat the very interests from which they derived their support. Thus the 4,119 decided votes for Mr. Waithman were in effect 16,000 votes, and 12,000 were bestowed on the other candidates, often on the ministerial ones.

The following is the state of each day's poll, during this severe contest.

	Wed.	Th.	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
Ward	553	1,261	2,062	2,990	1,462	5,370
Wilson	666	1,397	2,207	3,201	4,656	5,358
Curtis	617	1,29	2,062	2,961	4,239	4,908
Lord Mayor	521	1,146	1,803	2,591	3,769	4,259
Waithman	123	948	1,350	2,208	3,324	4,119
Thorpe	453	1,016	1,581	2,215	1,273	3,921

A Common Council held on Thursday, the 23d of March, 1820, it was Resolved *Unanimously*, "That it appearing that Sir William Curtis, Bart. at the close of the late Election for Members of Parliament for this City, had publicly stated in

the Common Hall (and having avowed the same this day) "that this Court was governed by a Bully, a Demagogue, and a Jesuit," a general declaration of this nature is in itself reprehensible and calumnious, and especially unworthy the character of a Magistrate, a Member of this Corporation, and a Representative in Parliament for the City of London."

At the election for the Borough there was the same energy, and the same exertions, the same opposition spirit, exhibited. The former members, and Sir Thomas Turton were candidates. At the close of the poll the numbers stood:

Mr. Calvert	1,264
Sir R. Wilson	1,155
Sir Thomas Turton	458

A meeting lately took place at Croydon, when it was resolved to petition his Majesty not to issue a writ for the Borough of Gatton (which contains only *two voters*.) but to call up members for the town of Croydon, which contains about five and twenty thousand souls. The town of Croydon has thus set a most excellent example.

A fire lately broke out in the premises of Mr. Westlake, shipbuilder, Rotherhithe, which spread with such rapidity, that, in addition to these premises, several adjoining warehouses, five private houses, one public-house, a brig which was lying in Mr. Westlake's dock, with a great quantity of valuable property of all descriptions, was completely destroyed. The damage is not less than 50,000l.

MARRIED.

J. Lock, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss R. M. daughter of A. Cullen, esq. King's Counsel.

A. Macdonald, esq. of Lochearny, to Miss Macdonald, of the Grange, Brompton.

J. W. Hartshorn, esq. to Miss C. Newton, both of Blackheath.

J. Armstrong, esq. of the Bengal Establishment, to Miss S. Fisher, of Duke-street, St. James's.

A. Fraser, esq. of Thavies' inn, to Miss E. Brooks, of Coxley, Somersetshire.

Mr. Charles Steele, to Miss M. Fisher, both of Cockspur-street.

Mr. George Cooper, of Reading, to Miss M. E. Green, of Sloane-street, Chelsea.

Mr. W. Wake, of London, to Miss Jane Beard, of Portsmouth-place, Kennington.

Thomas Ward, esq. of the Commercial road, to Miss Middleton, of Limehouse.

H. J. Wyatt, esq. of Merton, Surrey, to Miss Ann George, of Hanwell.

Mr. Curtis, of Beaconsfield, to Miss Nisbet, of Newport-street, Leicester-square.

Osborn Rich, esq. of the War Office, to Miss Newcome, of Whetstone-hall.

J. D. Jacomb, esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss Elizabeth Byrn, of Layton.

Jenkin Jones, esq. to Miss H. E. Stapleton, both of Thorp Lee, Surrey.

Charles Palmer Dimond, esq. of Gray's inn, to Miss Mary Woods of Chilgrove.

The Hon. Charles Augustus Fitzroy, to Lady Mary Lennox.

Mr. J. Barnard Smith, of Enfield, to Miss Elizabeth Valentine, of Essenton, Herts.

R. W. Partridge, esq. of Oakely Hall, Essex, to Miss F. A. Lafosse, of Turnham Green.

Mr. A. Johnston, to Miss Eliza Goodall, both of Perceval-street, Goswell-street.

W. H. Cross, Esq. of Surrey-street, Strand, to Miss Mary Anne Lewis, of Hertford.

W. H. Neville, esq. of Esher, Surrey, to Miss M. Frogley, of Hounslow.

Mr. C. Sylvester, of Swansea, to Miss E. Moody of Bloomsbury-square.

J. Oldham, esq. of Montague-place, Russel-square, to Mrs. Quintin Craufurd, of Bellevue place, Cheltenham.

E. F. Jacobs, esq. of Riga, to Miss C. E. Todd, of Hampstead.

At Lewisham, George Broadrick, esq. of Fenningley Park, in the county of York, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Robert Scott, esq. of Shincliff Hall, Durham.

DIED.

In Hinde-street, Manchester-square, 50, Sir Thomas Philip Hanson, bart.

In Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, Mr. Richard Webb.

In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Luxmore, wife of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

In Long Acre, Mr. Abbott, of the Strand.

In Bucklersbury, Mrs. Brocksbank.

In Great George-street, Westminster, 66, John Hosier, esq.

At Islington, Peter Duthoit, esq.

In Cadogan-terrace, 42, John Grant, esq. of St. Vincent's.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, John Robert Cocker, esq.

At Hammersmith, 63, James Plank, esq.

In Park-str., Grosvenor-square, Richard Warren, esq. formerly Lieut. Colonel, 3d foot guards.

In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. Reynolds.

At Hampstead, 72, the Hon. John Dimsdale, Baron of the Russian empire, and brother of the banker, and celebrated inoculator.

In Devonshire place, 73, Mrs. Ellen Devis, authoress of an ingenious Grammar for young ladies, and highly respected for her amiable qualities and mental attainments.

At Kennington, 37, Mary, wife of Mr. Whitby, deputy of the Ward of Vintry.

In Curzon-street, May-Fair, Lady Mary Henrietta Erskine, sister to the Earl of Rosslyn.

At Chelsea Hospital, 86, Sir David Dundas, G.C.B. Governor of the Hospital, and commander in chief for a short time on the resignation of the Duke of York.

In Great Surrey-street, Gilbert Handasyde, esq.

In Lincoln's Inn, 64, James Read, esq. barrister.

In Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, 75, Christopher Lynch, esq.

At Knightsbridge, 87, the widow of Samuel Foulmen, esq.

At Bush-hill, Enfield, 69, Mrs. Frampton, widow of William F. esq. of Leadenhall-street.

In Cornhill, Miss Henrietta Asperne, daughter of the eminent bookseller of that name.

In Great Russel-street, Mrs. Mary Beard.

In Charterhouse-square, Henry Jenkinson Sayer, esq. Auditor of Charterhouse.

In Lower Seymour-street, 50, Miss Percy.

In Gower-street, 88, Mrs. Gill, widow of Mr. Alderman G. late Mayor of London, and an eminent stationer of the firm of Wright and Gill, formerly of London Bridge, and latterly of Abchurch-lane.

At Brompton, 73, Mrs. Farren, of South Lambeth.

In Southampton-row, Russel-square, 47, Mrs. Mary Russel Burder.

At Acton Lodge, Acton, 70, Mrs. Hervey.

In Lombard-street, C. Ball, esq. eminent as the inventor and manufacturer of superior banker's note paper, and late of the firm of Ball and Ashby, engravers.

In Colchester-street, 82, Mrs. Mary Smith, late of Lower Thames-street.

At Newington Green, Mrs. Wyatt, widow of Robert W. Esq.

In Pentonville, 77, Richard Brewer, esq. formerly a member of the Common Council.

At Kennington, 70, Robert Atkinson, esq. of the Minorities.

In

In Burton-Creseent, *Mr. James White*, for many years one of the London Agents of the different Provincial Newspapers. He was the author of a very witty and ingenious work, called "*Falstaff's Letters*," published soon after the detection of the Shakspearean Forgery.

At the Hotwells, aged 56, *Mrs. Price*, widow of the late Meredith Price, esq. of Lincoln's Inn Fields.

At Knightsbridge, 83, *Michael Underwood*, M.D. Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and the Senior Physician to the British Lying-in Hospital.

At her house, in Southampton-street, Camberwell, 87, *Mrs. Sarah Brayfield*, widow, leaving an only son to deplore the loss of an affectionate parent. She was hospitable and charitable, and sincerely regretted by all who knew her. She was a lineal descendant on the paternal side; from the celebrated bresbyter the Rev. Luke Milbourn.

At Blackheath, 46, universally respected and lamented, Robert Scott, esq. of Shenclyff Hall, in the County of Durham.

At the great age of 92, *The Right Honourable Asheton Curzon, Viscount Curzon*. His lordship was a junior of the Scarsdale family, born in 1729, and educated at Oxford, where he took the degree of L.L.D. in 1754. He was long a member of the House of Commons, and sat for the borough of Clitheroe, as his son did after him; of which borough he had half the property. In 1794, he was called up to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Curzon of Pen, in the County of Bucks, and in 1802, was created Viscount Curzon. He has been three times married, first, to Esther, the daughter of W. Harmer, esq. by whom he had a son, who married the present baroness Howe, and whose son will succeed to the two peerages of Curzon and Howe. In 1766, he married Dorothy, sister of the first Earl Grosvenor, by whom he has issue. His third wife was the sister of Sir W. Meredith, who died without issue in 1804. He is succeeded in his title of Curzon, by his grandson, George Augustus.

In Park-lane, *E. Cooke, esq.* late under Sec. of State. He was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. About the year 1778, he accepted the situation of private secretary to the late Sir Richard Haron, chief secretary of Ireland. During the duke of Rutland's administration he was appointed to the lucrative office of chief clerk of the Irish House of Commons, and a keeper of the Irish parliamentary records. In 1789, he became secretary to the military department in Ireland, and was removed from that office by Lord Fitzwilliam. Earl Camden nominated him secretary to the civil department, which he held until the Union. On this occasion he commenced author, and published "*Arguments for and against an Union*

between Great Britain und Ireland, printed in Dublin, 1798. Mr. Cooke, while in Ireland, married a daughter of Colonel Ham Gorges with whom he had a good fortune. He is supposed to have been the author of many anonymous pieces, written in defence of the Irish administration. He was after the Union for many years under Secretary of State for the foreign department, and much in the confidence of Lord Castlereagh, but from this post he has lately retired. Since which he went on a private mission to the continent, said to have been to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, now Queen of Great Britain.

At Stoke Newington, 42, Edmund Aikin, esq. an ingenious architect, son of Dr. John Aikin, of that place.

At Dulwich, 67, John Bowles, esq. He was the son of a print seller in St. Paul's Church Yard, and educated for the bar, to which he was called; but the bar not proving to him a very lucrative employ, he next began to write on the side of government. His first work was in 1791, "*Considerations on the Rights of Judge and Jury in Trials for Libel*." Then, "*Letter to Mr. Fox on his Late Motion in the House of Commons, Respecting Libel, 1791*." "*A Second Letter*" on the same subject. "*Brief Deductions from the First Principles, Applying to Matters of Libel, 1752*." In all these he took the opposed to liberty. In 1753, he published the "*Real Grounds of the Present War with France*;" and "*A Short Answer in the Declarations of the Persons Calling Themselves Friends of the Liberty of the Press*." "*Dialogue on the Rights of Britons*," 1793. "*Reflections Submitted to the Consideration of the Combined Powers*," 1794. "*Further Reflections*," 1795. "*Thoughts on a Premature Peace*." "*Thoughts on the Origin and Formation of Literary Instructions*." But the work which made most noise, and was most applauded by ministerial adherents, was a "*Protest against Paine's Rights of Man*," which, by the tools of the minister, was held forth as superior to Mr. Burke's celebrated *Reflections*, &c. Two Letters addressed to a "*British Merchant, 1796*." "*A third Letter, 1798*." Soon after, this literary hero made an attack on Mr. Erskine's View of the causes and consequences of the war, under the title of "*French Aggression proved*." In 1795, he sent forth "*Retrospect of a Collection of Tracts, published at various periods of the War*." "*Reflections on the state of Society, at the close of the Eighteenth Century*." "*A Supplement, 1801*." In short, John was the literary drudge of administration, and was rewarded by the appointment of a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and of one of the Commissioners for the sale of Dutch prizes, of which he knew how to make a very lucrative employment. On the death of the late

late Duke of Bedford, he thought proper to attack the moral character of that distinguished nobleman, in which he was well exposed by Mr. Eden. His other works are:—"Reflections on the state of Morals at the beginning of the 15th Century."—"Reflections on the conclusion of the War."—"Reflections on Modern Female

Manners."—"Thoughts on the General Election, 1802."—"The salutary effects of Vigour exemplified in the Nottingham Act." With various other pamphlets, all breathing the same pure spirit of toryism, and perhaps it may be said of John Bowles, that he never wrote a line in favor of the liberties of his country.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A MEETING of the county of Northumberland was lately held at Morpeth, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty on the demise of the late King. The Duke of Northumberland moved the address, which was seconded, in an eloquent speech, by Earl Grey, and carried unanimously. Other counties and towns have done the same. The Gazette has been filled with them.

On the 24th of February, Mr. Justice Bayley opened the first Spring Assize for the county of Northumberland. There were nine prisoners, and three received sentence of death.

At the Newcastle Assizes there were fourteen prisoners; three were sentenced to be transported for seven years.

The following singular advertisement, headed Advertisement Extraordinary, lately appeared in a Newcastle paper:—"Lately published, and may be had at the depository, in Mosley-street, (gratis,) "a list of twelve members," intended for the new committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, containing six clergymen, of true, genuine, and orthodox principles, established according to "The Confession of Faith," "Wesley's Primitive Physics," and "The Cloud of Witnesses," made before "The Assembly of Divines" brought forth at the last monthly meeting of the said society, by the various very active saints, who are desirous of getting their evangelical friends into power, in order to destroy all the immoral and abominable works now on the shelves of the society, written by Gibbon, Hume, Byron, Voltaire, Rousseau, &c.

"N. B. Resolved unanimously, by the members of the proposed committee, at a late meeting, as a pledge of their good and serious intentions, (provided they get into power,) 'That the present licentious periodical publications ordered for the society shall be superseded by the Methodist Magazine, the Arminian Magazine, the Evangelical Magazine, the Gospel Magazine, the Congregational Magazine, the Theological Magazine, the Christian Remembrancer, the Christian Instructor, the Christian Guardian, the Christian Observer, and the Christian Magazine.' This originated from a majority of the members of the public library refusing to incorporate "Don Juan" in their library.

A warm contest for the representation of the county of Durham, between Mr. Lambton,

and Mr. Wharton, of the treasury, supported by the late Fane, now Stewart, interest, took place. Mr. Powlett was unopposed. The numbers at the close of the poll stood as follows:—

Lambton	-	-	1731
Powlett	-	-	1136
Wharton	-	-	874

Married.—Mr. W. G. Thompson, to Miss D. Seagar: Mr. J. Robson, to Miss J. James: all of Newcastle. Mr. T. Wilkinson, to Miss E. Hall: both of Durham. Mr. R. Dodds, of Cullercoats, to Mrs. B. Taylor, of North Shields. Mr. W. Coates to Miss M. Walton, both of Sunderland. Mr. R. Pilter, of Monkwearmouth, to Miss E. Gaines, of Sunderland. Mr. J. Gardener, of New Lambton, to Miss M. Mowbray, of Wapping, London. Mr. G. D. Armstrong, of Skelton, to Miss Thompson, of Catterlain. At Jarrow, Mr. Waldeck, to Mrs. Fisher. Mr. J. Matthewson, of Chatershaugh, to Miss M. Byerley, of Bearl.

Died.—At Newcastle, in Dean-street, 65, Mr. J. Robson. In Galloway-gate, 49, Mrs. H. Arundale, deservedly regretted. In Middle-street, Mr. W. Hind, much-respected. In Darn Crook, 60, Mrs. J. Forsyth. In Prince's-street, 85, Mrs. Henderson. 70, Mrs. A. Cleugh, in Percy-street. 75, Mrs. E. Hall. In Cumberland-row, 83, Mrs. R. Crawford. 74, Mrs. Hewitt, respected. At Gateshead, Miss Richardson. 78, Mr. W. Paton. At Sunderland, 81, Mrs. L. Sanderson, widow of the Rev. W. Sanderson, of Morpeth. At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Marshall, much-regretted. Miss J. Arthur. At Stockton, 36, Mrs. M. Gibson. At Alnwick, 61, Mrs. M. Snowdon. At Harbottle, 82, Mrs. B. Burns. At Little Lumley, 82, Mr. J. Sherraton. At Belsay Barn, 40, Mrs. M. Hindmarsh. At Mount Moor, 94, Mr. Stobart. At Mydomsley, Mrs. J. Surtees, much-respected. At Edmondbyers, 73, Mr. T. Barker.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Brougham, one of the most enlightened political characters of his age, has again tried the independent interest of Cumberland against the leviathan of the north, but on the seventh day the numbers were —

Lord Lowther	-	-	1530
Col. Lowther	-	-	1512
Mr. Brougham	-	-	1394

when the latter resigned.

The new commission for holding assize for Cumberland, was opened lately by Mr. Justice

Justice Park. There were seven prisoners; one was condemned.

At Carlisle, Mr. Curwen, Sir James Graham, and a Mr. James, on independent principles, started for the representation of the city. Sir James met with a friendly reception by the multitude, who freely canvassed his late parliamentary history. Mr. Curwen avowed the same manly, undisguised principles, and his speeches were warmly received. Mr. James promised patriotic efforts. At the final close of the poll, the numbers stood—

Sir James Graham,	. . .	245
J. C. Curwen, Esq.	. . .	239
W. James, Esq.	. . .	146

Married.—Mr. A. Foster to Miss J. Fearon, both of Carlisle. Mr. T. Scarrow, of Carlisle, to Miss M. Pears, of Brampton. Mr. G. Benson, to Miss D. Slater, both of Whitehaven. Mr. T. Harker, to Miss Steele; Mr. J. Carlisle, to Mrs. E. Makinson, all of Workington. Mr. N. Routledge, to Miss S. Graham, born of Penrith. Mr. W. Todd, to Miss M. Wallace; Mr. J. Chapham, to Miss J. Clark; Mr. J. Clodsdale, to Miss M. Robinson; Mr. J. Gradwell, to Miss Robinson; all of Kendal. The Rev. J. Gregson, of Wigton, to Miss M. A. Messenger, of Overton. Mr. J. Nicholson, of Clea Green, to Miss Farlam. Mr. W. Meals, to Miss Evening, both of Embleton. Mr. B. White, of Embleton, to Miss Jennings, of Jenkin. Mr. Tomlinson, to Miss Rook, both of Stanger. Mr. Willock, of Sedgwick, to Miss Moor, of Bridge End.

Died.—At Carlisle, in Scotch-street, 74, Mr. G. Robinson, much respected. Mr. J. Losh, of the firm of Messrs. Losh and Co. of Dentonholme. 74, Mr. G. Robinson, much-respected. 37, Mr. E. Robinson. In Ricker-gate, 44, Mrs. E. Gilkerson. At an advanced age, Mr. J. Lowes. 87, Mrs. E. Hodgson. At Penrith, 40, Mrs. J. Ramsay. 39, Mrs. M. Lancaster. 82, Mrs. Colker. At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Mounsey, much respected. 87, Mr. W. Atkinson. In Scotch-street, 94, Mrs. M. Smith. In Irish-street, 91, Mrs. F. Downing. 40, Mr. E. Crossfield, one of the Society of Friends. In George-street, 47, Miss A. Parker. In Queen-street, 42, Lieut. Page, R. N. 61. Mr. T. Stevenson. At Workington, 64, Mr. J. Piggs. 44, Mrs. F. Mc Grace. At Kendal, 72, Mrs. Walker. 77, Mr. W. Atkin. 71, Mr. W. Geldard. At Maryport, 61, Mr. A. Wise. At an advanced age, Mrs. Clark. Mrs. T. Ashbridge. Mrs. P. Collins, suddenly. At Cockermouth, Mrs. C. Romney. 72, Mr. R. Clarkson. 62, Mrs. A. Ferguson. 21, Mr. T. Gorton. Lieut.-Col. John Brown, Esq. of the East India Company's Service. At Brampton, 78, Mrs. E. Armstrong. At Barmston, 73, Robert Colling, Esq. much-respected, one of the most noted stock-breeders in the North of England. At Harrington, 66, Mrs. A. Cressthwaite. At Eaglesfield, 88, Mrs. M. Bowman. At Winstler, Miss Rigg. At Newton, 80, Mr. S. Jackson. At Ambleside, 71, Mr. E. Partridge. At Shap, Mrs. Henderson, wife of John Henderson, Esq.

YORKSHIRE.

At the late York Assizes there were ninety-five prisoners for trial; five for murder, and the majority for capital offences. At the conclusion, four were condemned.

It was expected that there would have been no opposition for the representation of York in Parliament, against Mr. Dundas and Mr. Wyvill, son of the veteran patriot; but Lord Howden suddenly presented himself and the usual exertions commenced. The following is the state at the close of the poll:

Dundas	. . . . .	1647
Wyvill	. . . . .	1527
Howden	. . . . .	1201

There was a severe struggle for the representation of Beverley, between Mr. Wharton, the old member, Mr. Fox, of Bramham Park, and General Burton. Mr. Wharton delivered an excellent speech, expressive of his sentiments, and animadversive of the late measures of government. The numbers were, at the conclusion—

Mr. Fox	.....	1037
Mr. Wharton	.....	638
Mr. Burton	———	71

The election for Boroughbridge was singular and produced a double return. Two elections were going on at the same time.—Mr. Scott, in the Newcastle interest, holding one; and Mr. Darnborough, in the Lawson interest, another. At the close of the poll, the numbers, as announced from the Lawson side of the hustings, stood as follows:—

Mr. Spooner	.....	37
Mr. Lawson	.....	36
Captain Mundy	.....	28
Colonel Dawkins	.....	28

Married.—Mr. Waterland, to Miss Hick. Mr. J. Pickard, to Miss A. Arrow. Mr. M. Simpson, to Miss E. Thompson. Mr. R. Hall, to Miss R. Skinner: all of Hull. The Rev. J. Milner, vicar of Appleby, to Miss Crompton, of Hull. Mr. S. Salmon, to Miss S. Goodyear, both of Leeds. Captain H. C. Russell, of the artillery, to Miss M. A. Thorp, of Leeds. Mr. R. Bingant, to Miss E. Smith, both of Doncaster. Mr. P. Tigar, of Beverley, to Miss M. Hardwicke, of Al-lerston. Mr. J. Baker, of Idle, to Mrs. E. Phillips, of Bradford. Mr. W. O. Padley, to Miss Savage, of Selby. Geo. Broadrick, Esq. of Fittingley Park, to Miss S. Scott, of Shincliffe Hall. Mr. J. Wignal, to Miss J. Williamson, both of Heighley. John Rhodes Ralph, Esq. of Wheatley, to Miss A. Ramsden, of Halifax. Mr. J. King, of Hemslet, to Mrs. Waddington, of Hunslet-lane. Mr. R. Morley, of Hunslet, to Miss A. Harrison, of Leeds. Mr. W. Foster, to Miss J. Reynier, both of Roystone. Mr. B. Fothergill, to Miss M. Roger, both of Beeston.

Died.—At York, 66, Mr. Brown. 77, Mr. J. Yeoman. At Hull, Mr. M. M. Owston. In Syke's-street, Mrs. J. Barnard. 59, Mr. W. Shaw. In Story-street, Mrs. A. Stephenson. 62, Mr. D. Stowe. 48, Mrs. Todd. At Leeds, in St. James's-street, at an advanced age, Mr. L. Newsome. In St. Peter's-square, Mrs. S. Green. 70, Mr. H. Pickering.

Pickering. Mrs. Wilkinson. In Park-row, Mrs. E. Sigston. 87, Mr. A. Atkinson. In Woodhouse-lane, 54, Mr. P. Land. 28, Mrs. Granger, esteemed. At Sheffield, Mr. B. Wood. 33, Mr. Hadfield, of the firm of Messrs. Hadfield and Co. suddenly. At Wakefield, Catherine, widow of Benjamin Wainwright, M. D. Mrs. C. Smith. Mrs. Fletcher. 32, Miss H. Hatton. 70. Mrs. S. Hartley. 65, Mrs. E. Booth, of Westgate-common. At Huddersfield, 47, Mr. W. Edwards, 79. Mr. Eyre. 65, Mr. S. Fox. At Beverley, Lieut.-Gen. Cheney. At Pontefract, 64, William Perfect, Esq. At Boroughbridge, Miss A. F. Sedgwick. At Ripon, Mr. T. Scruton respected. At Malton, 46, Mr. Ashton. At Pocklington, Mrs. Bell. At Tanfield, 94, the Rev. J. Baines, deservedly lamented. At Woodlesford, 83, William Wilks, Esq. At Croom, Mrs. M. Swale, much-respected. At Acomb, 70, Mrs. Taylor. At Bubwith, 66, Mrs. Chapin, much-esteemed. At Knowles, 55, Mrs. M. Waterhouse. At South Dalton, 75, Mrs. L. Leake.

LANCASHIRE.

It appears that by the charge of Cavalry ordered on the 16th August, by Mr. HULTON, the Magistrate, and which he avowed at the late York Assizes, EIGHT MEN, TWO WOMEN and a CHILD were KILLED, and about five hundred WOUNDED, four hundred and fifty of whom have been visited and relieved by the committee of the public subscriptions.

After the greatest exertions by the partisans of all the candidates for the representation of Liverpool, the close of the poll exhibited the following numbers—

	Wed.	Sat.	Last Day.
Canning	161	767	1635
Gascoyne	149	708	1532
Crompton	54	296	345
Leyland	27	99	124

Preston has shewn a considerable portion of freedom in the choice of its representatives. A struggle was almost unknown in that town; the manufacturing interest had predominated over every attempt at liberty; but the late election manifested but little of the usual subjection. A considerable number of the electors invited Mr. Williams, and Mr. H. Hunt offered himself. A contest ensued almost unparalleled in electioneering annals; at the close of each day there was little numerical difference in the state of the poll. But at the final close, owing partly to Mr. Hunt's absence at York, the numbers were as under—

Horrocks	-	-	1902
Hornby	-	-	1649
Williams	-	-	1525
Hunt	-	-	1127

Married.] Mr. A. Brooks, of Salford, to Miss A. Booth, of Liverpool. Mr. J. Walworth of Salford, to Miss P. Mostyn, of Kixton. John Mc Cammon, Esq. to Miss M. A. Roper. Mr. A. Loonie, to Miss E. Perrington. Mr. L. Rigby, to Miss Jones, of Lime-st. Mr. T. Wright, to Miss J. Collins :

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all of Liverpool. Mr. T. Morton, of Stockport, to Miss M. Wagstaff, of Heaton Norris. Mr. E. Perveval, of Rochdale, to Miss Orme, of Macclesfield. Captain Hansbrow, of the 3d Lancashire militia, to Miss Wilkinson, of Preston. Mr. Lowe, to Miss Clarke, both of Warrington. Thomas Lyon, Esq. of Warrington, to Miss Eliza Clayton, of Lostock hall. Mr. W. Miller, Miss M. Butcher, both of Toxteth Park. Mr. T. Dickenson, of Formby, to Miss Stockforth, of Barton. Mr. J. Clousdale to Miss E. Brathay.

Died.]—At Manchester, in Kennedy-street, Miss H. Ratcliffe. 82, Mr. W. Shuttleworth, deservedly regretted. 54, Mrs. E. Horsefield. 53, Mrs. B. Knowles. At Salford, in the Crescent, Mr. J. Hall, justly respected. In Regent-road, Miss E. Brownbill. At Liverpool, 69, Mr. E. Charles. In Seymour-st. 64, Miss Thomas. In Grenville-street, 89, Mrs. Reed. In Eccles-street, 73, Mr. W. Sharrock. 43, Mrs. M. Mullior. In Slater-street, 33, Mrs. Singleton. Mr. R. Handley. In Castle-street, 35, Mr. H. Wheeler. In Park-lane, 69, Mrs. D. Bushell. Mrs. A. Dawson, late of Christian-street. In Rose-place, 61, Mr. F. Davies. In Bold-street, 73, Mrs. A. Robinson. 94, Mr. Shearer. In Great Nelson-street, North, 48, Edward Houghton, esq. At West Derby, 61, Mr. E. Heighington. At Kersley, 87, Mr. J. Jackson. George Burgess, esq. paymaster, 2nd Lancashire Militia. At Oldham, Mr. Robert Lees, father of John Lees, who died in consequence of the wounds he received on the 16th of August, the inquest on the body was adjourned, but never resumed. At Everton, Mr. H. Barrowclough, late of Manchester. At Woolton, 79 Mr. J. Swift.

CHESHIRE.

At Chester election four candidates offered themselves, Lord Belgrave, General Grosvenor, the late members, Sir John Gray Egerton, and Mr. Townshend. For some elections this city has been noted for the severe struggles of the independent party to obtain the ascendancy; the Grosvenor interest, notwithstanding the noble parliamentary conduct, and patriotism of the head, the Earl Grosvenor, lost considerably in the public opinion in the late election. The General was in imminent personal danger; his carriage was thrown over the Dee bridge, and himself escaped with difficulty, covered with wounds and bruises.

The severest contest ever remembered, took place in this city. At the close of the poll the numbers were—

Belgrave	-	-	773
Grosvenor	-	-	698
Egerton	-	-	680
Townshend	-	-	604

Married.] Mr. Heaton, of Northwich, to Miss C. Dod, of Tarvin. Thomas Daulby, esq. of Cawhouse, to Miss L. Youds of Massey.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. S. Jones. 48, Miss E. Broster. Mr. Noden. At Macclesfield,

field, 52, Miss Coates. At Nantwich, 77, Mr. R. Fox. At Knutsford, Mr. R. Moore. At Congleton, Mr. F. Bostock. At Runcorn, Mr. J. Smith. At Malpas, 66, Thomas Poyser, esq. At Dunham, Mr. S. Stringer. At Stapleford-hall, Miss M. Palin.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Cooper, of Derby, to Miss M. Wright, of Osmaston. A. N. E. Mosley, esq. of Park-hill, to Miss M. Stables, of Hemsworth. Mr. J. W. Spencer, of Ilkinston, to Miss S. Birch, of Idirk Hallam. Mr. G. Smith, of Newhouse, to Miss M. Smith, of Linton.

Died.] At Derby, 35, Mrs. F. Moss. In Roten-row, 64, Mrs. M. Leeke. 61, Mrs. Birchall. Mrs. G. Daniels. 62, Sarah, widow of Dr. Wright, deservedly regretted. 74, Mrs. Clarke suddenly. At Hathersage, 81, Mr. T. Furniss. At Topton, Mr. J. Allen Fidler, much respected. At Staveley, Mrs. W. Swift, justly regretted. At Ashborne-hall, Martha Maria, wife of Richard Arkwright, esq. At Duffield, 73, Thomas Saxton, esq. most and justly lamented. At Sawley, 51, Mr. L. Taylor.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Lord Raneliffe having resigned, the representation of Nottingham was warmly contested by Mr. Birch, Mr. Denman, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Rolleston. At the close of a most vigorous poll the numbers stood—

	First	Fifth	Last.
Birch	61	837	1891
Denman	68	833	1891
Smith	95	849	1858
Rolleston	95	845	1858

This poll proves the firmness and consistency of the voters. There was no splitting of votes, and no compromising, in which interest governed principles, as in London, and many other places.

Married.] Mr. L. Bradley, to Miss Earnshaw. Mr. Saxty, to Mrs. Williamson: all of Nottingham. Mr. W. T. Heath, of Nottingham, to Miss M. Heath, of Russell place, London. Mr. W. Richardson, of Wilford, to Miss S. Barton, of Nottingham. Richard Hannonpen, esq. of East Retford, to Miss F. M. Fitzwilliam, of Clixty. Mr. J. Bloer, to Miss Challard, of Mansfield. Mr. D. Ordish, of Burton, to Miss E. Cawkwell, of Newark. Mr. T. Bedford, of West Redford, Mrs. E. Dixon, of Bassingham. Mr. W. Shipston, of Gamston, to Miss A. Unwin, of Newark.

Died.] At Nottingham, 40, Mrs. Hutchinson, deservedly regretted. In Castlegate, 3, Mr. J. Wyer, much respected. In Mill-street, 57, Miss A. Dickason. 37, Mrs. M. Stone. In Hounsgate, 64, Mrs. C. Jepson. 49, Joseph Russell, esq. of Jamaica. 54, Mr. C. Greaves, in Long-row, 36. At Newark, Mr. W. Beedham. 23, Mr. T. Ward. 25, Mr. J. Cartledge. 21, Miss Aikin. At an advanced age, Mr. M. Roland. 50, Mr. F. Augans. 83, Mrs. M. Marshall. At Carlton, 70, Mr. R. Aslin. At Pleasley, William Pearse, esq. deservedly

lamented. At Sutting Bonington, 80, Mrs. Clarke. At Farnsfield, 23, Mr. G. Kemp, deservedly regretted. At Brooksby-hall, Miss M. A. Clarke. At Rothley, 69, Mr. W. Hud.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At the Leicester assizes there were 34 prisoners for trial; 4 for two separate charges of arson, 1 for horse stealing, and the others for minor offences.

At the assizes on the 25th of March, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, one of the most universally popular men that ever lived in this nation, was brought to trial, by an *ex officio* information, before a Leicestershire Special Jury, (of which a Mr. Farnham, of Quorndon, was foreman,) for expressing his opinions on the dispersion of the people at Manchester, in a letter to the Electors of Westminster. Sir Francis, in his defence, made a speech which will live in the annals of England. The Judge, Sir W. D. Best, in his charge told the jury, that "the Government rested not on the army, but on the affections of the people; and that more poisonous ingredients never were condensed in one paper." The jury consulted but two minutes, and found a verdict—"guilty of libel;" to which, by suggestion of the judge, the foreman afterwards agreed might be added "in Leicestershire;" and again, on the same suggestion, he consented, that the whole might be entered as a general verdict of "GUILTY." If the precise and very circumstantial reports, which have appeared in respectable newspapers, of what passed at the time when the verdict of this Special Jury was recorded, be correct, then, according to our notion of the duties of a jury, and the necessary forms of a judicial decision, there arose an imperfection which seems likely to render this verdict of no effect. It seems, that as soon as the foreman could ascertain the several opinions of eleven men, he turned about and pronounced a verdict "guilty of libel,"—terms to which it would be difficult to affix any legal interpretation. But on its being remarked, on the apparent presumption, that the functions of the jury had terminated, that this verdict decided nothing as to the question of locality, the foreman, by the same newspaper reports, admitted without apparent consultation, the addition of the words "in Leicestershire;" and then on the judge surmising whether it might not be better to enter a general verdict of "guilty," it seems the same organ of the jury rejoined "YES," which monosyllable, on the former verdict being considered as withdrawn, seems to constitute, in truth, the final verdict of the Jury. It will not be contended, that it was sufficient to record the word "GUILTY;" because it had been spoken by the judge, that any word or words can be recorded as a verdict, which were not really delivered as the verdict by the jury. These observations result from our profound respect for every thing that appertain to trial by jury; and in truth, we consider this point so deeply

deeply important, in a legal and constitutional sense, that rather than forego the right of having no words recorded as the verdict of a jury, other than those which they themselves have deliberately pronounced, we would consent as of minor importance, to the burning of Magna Charta, and the repealing of the Bill of Rights! At the same time we may be misled by erroneous reports in regard to the fact; but if our view of the case be correct, these without compromising the respect which is due to the learned judge, or to the gentlemen of the jury, who, we are persuaded, acted according to the best of their judgment, it seems to us, that the verdict, so recorded, cannot and will not be maintained. At the same time we understand Sir Francis and his counsel have other legal and technical objections, which will be urged at the proper time and place, in regard to the evidence of locality, and to some reserved points of informality in the proceedings. Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, recorder of Leicester, conducted the case for the crown.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Roberts, to Miss Wilson, of High-street, both of Leicester, Mr. Thomas Wood, jun. of Leicester, to Miss S. Gibson, of Claybrooke hall. Mr. J. Russell, to Miss M. Turner, both of Loughborough. Augustus Hubbard La Fargue, esq. of Padley-hall, to Miss M. M. Watts. Mr. F. Purser, to Miss Smith of Melton Mowbray. Mr. Ellis, of Thurlastone, to Miss C. Chandler, of Huncote Lodge. Mr. W. Gunson, of Birstall, to Miss M. A. Moore, of Newbold hall. Mr. Ward, of Hawson, to Miss J. Atkin, of Halstead. Mr. W. Mann, of Wyomondham, to Miss S. Henton, of Saxby.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Humberstone-gate, 73, Mr. Cotchett, regretted. In North street, Mr. A. Smith. Mr. J. Hurst, deservedly respected. 21, Mrs. J. Capern. 77, Mrs. Anderson. At Loughborough, 29, Mr. W. Humber. At Market Harborough, 71, Mr. Hazeldine. 22, Mr. Mee. 37, Mrs. A. Goddard. At Castle Donington, Mrs. Watson. At Uppingham, Mrs. T. Hopkins. At Ashby de la Zouch, 82, Mrs. Lakin. At Melton Mowbray, 25, Miss F. Harrison. At Oakham, 72, Miss Handley, one of the Society of Friends, 68, Mrs. Gibson. At Blackfordly, 82, Mrs. A. Joyce. At New Parks, Mr. R. Clarke. At Belgrave, 74, Mrs. Waite. At Great Wigston, 38, the Rev W. Harrison. At Burton Overy, 69, Mr. M. Exon. At Barwell, 67, Mr. M. Frith, much respected.

At Gazepore, in the East Indies, in June last, aged 18, Ensign E. W. Chamberlin, of the 24th Infantry, only son of Lieut. Col. Chamberlin, of the 8th R. V. B. and grand-son of the late Joseph Chamberlin, Esq. of Belgrave Gate, Leicester; a youth of considerable promise, and highly respected by his corps.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Newcastle under Line, three candidates started for the representation.—The old members, and Mr. Brown on the independent interest. This election is described as re-

markable for the vigorous efforts of the electors to become free from predominating influence, and of their success in their efforts. At the close of the poll, the numbers stood:

Kinnersley	491
Wilmot	377
Brown	340

Mr. Brown intends to appeal against the return to the House of Commons.

At a late meeting of occupiers of land in the south part of the county of Stafford, held lately, at Litchfield, to take into consideration the depressed state of the agricultural interest and to adopt such measures as may then be deemed expedient for the alleviation thereof:

Edward Blount, Esq. in the chair:

It was unanimously resolved,

That it is an acknowledged fact that agriculture is the chief source of the wealth of nations, whence it necessarily follows, that agricultural prosperity, is essential to the welfare of the country at large.—That a nation is only rich and happy, where the demand for labour is equal to the supply, and that a populous country must be in a declining state, when the supply of labour greatly exceeds the demand.—That in the opinion of this Meeting, the depressed state of agriculture is the chief cause of the national distress. That this meeting conceive it to be a self-evident truth, that the internal trade of the country, and the manufactures for home consumption, which constitute the great mass of our commerce, are dependent on the state of agriculture. If the latter flourish, the former will prosper; which prosperity, by creating a demand for agricultural products, induces that state of things which constitutes national wealth, and which diffuses happiness through the land. Such was the state of the country for several years previous to 1814. Two hundred millions created and returned annually from the land, gave to trade, purchasers; to manufacturers, orders; to commerce, a ready vent; it went forth with our fleets and armies, and enabled us to bear the pressure of the most extended warfare.—That this meeting is aware that many persons engaged in trade and manufactures are taught by experience, that their interests and ours are inseparable; these we solicit to join us in pursuing such measures, as will best afford relief to them and to us; the labouring classes have purchased their experience, and are generally convinced that their advantage consists in procuring profitable employment; and that a fair and effectual protection to the farmer, will relieve them from the distress under which they now so severely suffer.—That this meeting is convinced, that the depressed state of agriculture, and of the trade and manufactures so largely dependent on it, arises from the situation in which the nation is placed in regard to the debt and revenue thereof. Where a revenue of sixty millions is to be raised upon a territory so circumscribed, the greatest proportion of which is derived from

from its agriculture, upon which also the maintenance of the poor and various other burthens are almost exclusively placed; it is impossible that a country so circumstanced can compete with the agriculturists of other countries, who are comparatively free from such taxation and incumbrances.—That we have reason to believe that grain and other agricultural products can be imported from Russia, from Poland, from the North of Germany, from the Netherlands, and often times from France, at half the price at which it can be grown with profit here. A free importation, therefore, would reduce the produce of land and the value of labour to less than half their actual value; in fact, it would bring them down to the standard of the poorest nations of the continent, and all property would be depreciated in proportion.—But a low rate of value is totally inconsistent with a high rate of taxation. To raise as large a revenue with half the means, as with the whole, would be impossible, and national bankruptcy, or some subterfuge tantamount thereto would be the consequence. That it appears to this meeting that a parliamentary enquiry is necessary to be immediately made into the cause of the depressed state of the agriculture of the united kingdom.

Married.] Mr. J. Waight, to Miss M. A. Chamber. Mr. J. Blakemore, to Miss L. R. Clarke, of Litchfield.

Died.] At Litchfield, 64, Mr. Harris. At Wolverhampton, 21, Mr. T. Bevan. At Cannock, Jane, wife of the Rev. C. Dawes. At Cosely, 78, Mr. W. King. At Bilston, 49, Mr. R. R. Price, deservedly respected.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The election for Coventry was a severe struggle between the partizans of the contending candidates; considerable ebullition of anger took place, and the city was several times thrown into confusion, none of the candidates lent their assistance to promote it. Mr. Cobbett's high expectations, which he had been led into, were not realized; though he had the majority of the popular feeling.

The following is the state of the poll at the close.

Ellice	-	-	1525
Moore	-	-	1467
Cobbett	-	-	518

Married] Mr. J. Stevens, to Miss E. Greig. Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Riading, of Prospect row, all of Birmingham. Mr. J. Winbrock of Warwick, to Miss J. Horton, of Ivetsy Bank. The Rev. H. Holden, M. A. to Miss Ann Richards, of Camp hill, near Birmingham. Capt. Langhorn, R. N. to Miss Amelia Shuckburgh, of Shuckburgh park.

Died.] At Birmingham, 54, Mr. R. Simister, deservedly regretted. In Great Charles street, 91, Mr. Charles Shaw. In Thomas street, 31, Mr. Charles Oliver. In Bull street, 85, Mr. J. Edwards. In Church street, 69, Mr. W. Burt. At Sutton Coldfield, 82, Mrs Aris. At Coventry, Mr. T. Goodall. At Droitwich, Mr. Kynnaston, deservedly lamented. At Colshill, Charles Palmer, esq

much respected. At Foles hill, 87, the Rev. J. Howlet, vicar of All Stretton.

SHROPSHIRE.

For the election to represent Bishop's Castle, there were four candidates, Mr Douglas Kinnaird, Mr. Knight, Mr. Holme and Mr. Rogers. Though the election lasted no more than four days, the contest was most severe, and a good deal of party invective took place. Mr. Kinnaird complained of calumny and misrepresentation inserted in the newspapers.

Mr. Kinnaird announced his intention to oppose their return

On the 13th ult. a crop of oats, growing upon an enclosure, on Barn White Moor, near Barnley, the property of Mr. W. Shaw, measuring 50 statute acres, and purchased by that gentleman from the commissioners under the enclosure act, in a state of common, only three years ago, produced, by public auction in 43 lots, the sum of 453l. 15s. 6d. averaging near 10l. per acre, at the present market price of oats, and last year, about seven acres of the same allotment, tried by way of experiment, fetched upon an average the same price, and one lot, little more than three roods, sold to three of this gentleman's labourers for £9, produced to them, from the sale of the corn, and straw immediately afterwards, 18l. ; it is stated, that the above enclosure was purchased by Mr. Shaw, after having been put up for public sale for little more than 11l. per acre, and this improvement cost him about the same sum per acre, being 22l. for the fee simple in the land, if the &c. It is calculated that the crops, or the next six or eight years, with favourable seasons will if possible be better than that of the present year, without additional tillage or lime. &c. Near an 100 acres more of the same description of land, in the immediate neighbourhood, has within the same short space of time been brought into cultivation by this gentleman, and which is principally laid down for pasturage, and would be equally productive for grain.

Married.] Mr. Bottomley, to Miss Robinson, both of Ludlow. Mr. Winnal, to Miss Dawes, both of Muxton. Mr. T. Sillitoe, of Edgmond, to Miss M. Asterley. Mr. G. Edwards, of Harley, to Miss S. Jones, of Halton.

Died] At Shrewsbury, on Claremont hill. Mrs. McCredie. 85, Mr Tomkies, respected, 84, Mr. Woodburn At Berwick Grove, 27, Miss Price, deservedly lamented. 77, Mr J. Tipton At Ludlow, Mr P Bates At Bishop's Castle, Mrs J Drew At Newport, 33, Mr. Hooper, much respected At Colebrookdale, Mr. J. Boycott At Rytin, 26, Miss M Corfield. At Lindridge, Mr W Bodenham. At Great Ness, 50, Robert Edwards, esq. At Bridgenorth, Mr. E. Williams.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late Worcester Assizes, twenty-seven prisoners received sentence of death, and four were left for execution.

Died.] At Worcester, 68, Mr J Harris. At the Grove, Mrs Tymbs, wife of Mr T. many

many years proprietor of the Worcester Journal 80, Thomas Davis, esq At Great Malvern, 46, Mrs W Harrison At Hanbury, 74, the Rev W Burslem.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] William Hardwicke, esq of Barren hill, to Miss M. Meredith, of Kingston, Mr Loveridge, of English Bicknor, to Miss Duberley, of Ross.

Died.] At Hereford, 62, Mrs. Underwood widow of the Rev. Richard Underwood, At Pershore, Mr. W. Howse.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Married.]—Mr. N Harris, to Miss J Frost. Mr. J. Hill, to Miss S. Harwell, of Queens-square. The Rev. J. Mowat, to Miss A. Lane. Mr W Calendar, to Miss Wade : all of Bristol. Mr. Parry, of Monmouth, to Miss S. Tricker, of Cheltenham. Mr. G. Banister, of Fairford, to Miss Fryer, of Newham. Mr. J. Hale, of Weston, to Miss Sheppard, of Oldberry.

Died.]—At Gloucester, in Palace-yard, Mrs. Barry, wife of the Rev. Mr. Barry. In North-gab-street, 84, Mr. J. Middleton, deservedly regretted. 39, Margaret, wife of T. Fulljames, Esq. regretted. At Bristol, 70, Mr. W. Earle, sen. In Portland-street, Kingsdown, 45, Mrs A. Oxley. 22, Mr. E. Oxley. In College-green, 22, Mrs. J. Gouchy, highly and justly-esteemed. 84, Mrs. M. Webb. In Webber-street, Miss E. N. Green. At Cheltenham, on the North Parade, Mrs. Harman, late of Antigua. Mrs. Thompson. 61, Mr. H. Stiles, much respected. At Wotton Underedge, Miss F. Bearpary, deservedly regretted. At Tewkesbury, Mr. W. Mason. At New Hall, Chas. W. Tovey. Mr. Seale. At Bushley, 79, Mr. Birdlip. At Ashley-hill 82, Mr. W. Dancer. At Berkeley-house, Mr. R. Langbridge, deservedly regretted.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Lorient, of London, to Miss M. Fairbairn, of Banbury Mr. S. Brooks, of Cheltenham, to Miss Lay, of Oxfordshire Mr. Blackwell, of High Wycombe, to Miss M. Jemmett, of Thame. Mr. T. Deane, of Nuneham, to Miss L. J. Furnall. Mr. J. Hale, of Cassington, to Miss A. Kerry, of Wytham.

Died.]—At Oxford, at an advanced age. Mrs. Gascoigne. In High-street, 45, Mrs. C. Hodgkins. 31 the Rev. J. P. Hewlett, deservedly lamented 63, Mrs. Whiteaves. In Holywell, 81, Mrs. L. Baylis. At Henley on Thames, Miss S. Ellis, late of Caversfield. At Bladon, 75, Mr. T. Smith. At Wheatley 34, Mr. W. Smith, much respected.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Three candidates started for the county of Berks, Mr. Dundas and Mr. Neville, the old members, and Mr. Hallett, a patriotic candidate. The returns were—

Dundas	-	-	-	-	1035
Neville	-	-	-	-	1009
Hallett	-	-	-	-	124

A numerous body of electors lately assembled at Reading to take into consideration the most effectual means of guarding the electors of the borough against corrupt and illegal influence, to afford them protection and security, and, as far as may be, indemnity in the free and unconstrained exercise of their elective franchise. Various resolutions in furtherance of such a purpose were entered into, and a subscription was commenced for bringing to punishment those who shall unduly attempt to influence votes by bribes, threats, or promises.

The election for Reading was the longest on record ; every exertion was used by the partisans of each candidate to advance the poll. At the conclusion the numbers stood —

Monck	. . . . .	418
Palmer	. . . . .	399
Weyland	. . . . .	394

When the two patriotic candidates were returned.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

This independent county rejected a lord of the Admiralty, the members had a severe struggle ; being as under—

Tavistock	-	-	1459
Pym	-	-	1311
Osborne	-	-	1215

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

For the representation of Cambridge, there were four candidates.—The numbers were as follows:

Trench	.....	38
Cheere	.....	38
Adeane	.....	18
Prynne	.....	16

Between thirty and forty householders tendered their votes for Messrs. Adeane and Prynne, which were rejected by the mayor, and these gentlemen intend to resist the return before the House of Commons.

The prize subjects for the present year are, for the senior bachelors, "Quantum momenti, ad studium rei Theologicæ promovendum, habeat litterarium humaniorum cultus." Middle bachelors, "In Georgium Tertium, τὸν μακαρίτην, Oratio Funebris."

The members of the Cambridge Philosophical Society lately held their first general meeting for the present year, in the great lecture room of the Physical Schools in the Botanic Garden.

Married.]—Mr. C. Simmons, to Miss A. Keels. Miss A. Dobson, to Miss Beeton : all of March.

Died.]—At Cambridge, 28, the Rev T. S. Smith, M.A. fellow of Magdalen C. Oxford. 83, Mrs. Smith. At Newmarket, Mrs. Wells. At March, 83, Mrs. H. Oliver. At Hildenhall, 72, Thomas Faussett, esq. At Yarm, 84, Mrs. Child, widow of W. Child, esq. At Barton-mills, Miss M. Newman.

NORFOLK.

Considerable disturbance took place lately at the Norwich Theatre, in consequence of the performers declining to sing a song commencing, "God save the Queen," a copy of which had been sent to the manager.

Married.]—Mr. J. Mann, to Miss M. Fisher, Mr. W. K. Farnell to Miss S. Bagg: Mr. M. Gedge: all of Norwich, to Miss M. A. Smith. Mr. J. Phillips, of Thurston, to Miss C. Smith, of Norwich. Mr. Morgan, to Miss J. Nurse, both of Lynn. Henry Kirbeck, esq. of Lynn, to Miss J. Gurney, of Stokenham grove. Mr. W. Sizeland, of Holkham, to Miss Guzzle, of Wells. Mr. B. Cooper, to Miss Sadle, both of Foulsham. Mr. T. S. Browne, to Miss Betts, of Shouldham Abbey.

Died.]—At Norwich, Starling Day, esq. banker. In St. Stephen's, 77, Mr. T. Cossey In St. Edmunds, 53, Mr. S. Grix. 44, Mr. Gardiner In St. Lawrence, 70, Mrs. Stannard. 64, Mr. J. Keymer. 52, Mr. S. Winter. At an advanced age, Mrs. Moore. In St. Peter's, 99, Mrs. M. Sharpe. At Yarmouth, 52, Mrs. S. Waller. 70, Mrs. S. Petre. 83, Mrs. E. Plummer. 72, Mr. S. Smith. 27, Mr. J. Hunter 58, Mr. W. Savage. 43, Mr. G. Coustos, jun. 80, Mrs. A. Chelmsford. 28, Mr. R. Mr. Moor. At Lynn, Mr. H. Jackson. 33, Mr. Barron. At Watlington, Mr. W. Johnson At Blakeney, 65, Mr. T. Skreen, much lamented. At Carlton-road 84, Mr. T. Adecock. At Tacolnestone, 81, Mr. Blomfield. At Upton, 84, Mrs. Mitchell. At Burlingham, 43, Mr. Webb. At Holnford, 64, Mrs. Foah. At Kenninghall, Mrs. S. Davis.

SUFFOLK.

Married.]—Mr. G. Brand, to Miss M. A. Risbrock, both of Bury. Mr. W. Conn, of Bury, to Miss E. L. Wright of Depden hall. Mr. C. Meadows, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Burgess, of Brockdish. Mr. T. Lappaze, of Ipswich, to Miss M. G. Flory, of Tattingston. Mr. Bean, to Miss H. Hines, both of Eye.

Died.]—At Bury, in Whiting street, 81, Mr. Hogg. 72, Mr. W. Hayton. At an advanced age, Lady Dolben, widow of Sir William D. L. L. D. 98, Mr. B. Wooliner, respected. 52, Mr. A. Haves. Mrs. Steggilis 73, Mr. P. Maulkin. Mr. G. Brand. At Ipswich, 52, Mrs. Jerrard. 96, Mr. R. Ellis. 66, Mrs J Woods. 61, Mr. H. Borrell, 29, Mrs. H. Cudding. Mrs. Fideman, wife of Thomas F. esq. At Woodbridge, 69, the Rev. R. Reynolds. At Sudbury, 56, Mr. W. Strutt. At Wangford, 76, Mr. J. Saar, respected. At Grondisburgh hall, R. G. Dittingham, esq. At Wood hall, Sutton, Robert Virtue, esq. At Wattisfield, 76, Mrs. C. Mallows. At Hargrave, 90, Mr. P. Knapp.

ESSEX.

At the late Essex Assizes, 29 prisoners received sentence of death, two of whom were left for execution, viz. Thomas Fairhead, a butcher, and William Gilliott, a shepherd, for stealing sheep.

An unexpected candidate, Sir Henry Russell, appeared to oppose the late members for Colchester; an active polling commenced, and the following is the state on the first, third, and last days of the poll:

	First	Third	Last.
Harvey	89	260	702
Wildman	61	254	663
Russel	60	256	497

Married.] Mr. W. Philpott, to Miss M. Russel: Mr. D. Field, to Miss G. Lewin: all of Canterbury. Mr. Assiter, to Miss Apps, both of Maidstone. Mr. G. Abbott, to Miss A. Beard, of Upper Deal. Mr. S. Pope, to Miss S. Eastwick: Mr. T. Hart, to Miss E. Cullens: all of Falkestone. Mr. Beat, of Faversham, to Miss M. Fukes, of Boughton. At Cranbrook, Mr. Muddle, to Miss S. Chenfield. Mr. Haywood, to Miss M. A. Springate, both of Smarden.

Robert Wynyard Patridge, esq. of Oakeley hall, to Miss F. A. Lafosse, of Tatham green Mr. D. Carpenter, of Leigh, to Mrs. C. Lucking, of Writtle.

Died.]—At Chelmsford in Cottage place, 47, Mr. R. C. Stanes 36, Priscilla Knight, one of the Society of Friends 72, Mr. J. Culling, 73, Mrs. Rennett, deservedly regretted

KENT

Mr. Foote, of Charlton-place, presented himself, to oppose the late members for Canterbury, Lord Clifton, and Mr. Lushington, but perceiving the poll hopeless, he resigned. The following is the state of it:—

Lushington....	601
Clifton.....	566
Foote	86

At the Kent Assizes, there were 144 prisoners for trial; 27 received sentence of death.

A fire, lamentable in its effects, lately broke out at Chatham; thirty-six houses were burning at one and the same time, on both sides the street. Many of the inhabitants were reduced to utter ruin. The damages were conjectured at 70,000l. A subscription has been set on foot throughout Kent, for the relief of the sufferers.

Died.] At Canterbury, in St. George's place, Richard Gibbs, esq. in the precincts Mr. G. Simmonds 84, Mr. G. Parren. 44, Mr. W. Maiden.

At Maidstone, at an advanced age, Mrs. Trigg.

At Sandwich, 41, Mr. T. Pain.

At Ramsgate, Mr. G. Ansell. 77, Mrs. Gimber, suddenly. Mr. Curling, of Nile House. Mr. Jones.

At Folkestone, 21, Miss A. Milton.

At Folkestone, Mrs. J. Rest. 65, Mrs. Claningbould. 71, Mrs. Matson. 67, Mr. H. Major.

At Eltham, 69, Mr. J. Penfield. At St. Peter's Thanet, the Rev. John Pigot. At Broadmead, 25, Mrs. P. Smithen. At Orpinge, 56, Mr. S. Pilcher, suddenly. At Bid-denham, Mr. T. Wheeler, much respected. At Maiden, Mr. T. Day, greatly regretted. At Harwich, Mr. R. Johnson At Billericay. 71, Mr. T. Oates. At Great Dunmow, Susan, wife of Richard Pearson, esq. At Beck-neys, Stephen Wood, esq. At Sible Heding-ham, Mr. G. Bridge. 26, Miss C. Bridge. At Witham, 74, Miss Church. At Great Bromley, 25, Miss S. Wiles. At Ardleigh, 92, Mr. S. B. Lugar

SUSSEX

SUSSEX.

The election for this county was severely contested to the conclusion; on the ninth day, Mr. Cavendish resigned. The following is the state of the poll on the following days:

	First.	Fourth.	Last.
Burrell.....	233	1300	2420
Curteis	343	1229	2258
Cavendish ..	173	1009	1857

The election for Arundel closed after a contest of three days; the numbers were as follow:—

	First	Second	Third
R. Blake	62	126	185
— Bury.....	62	126	174
— Atherley	60	127	157
J. Blake	60	123	157

Married.] Mr. K. Knight, to Miss Shippam, both of Chichester, Mr. Tribe, of Worthing, to Miss Ford, of Petworth.

Died.] At Chichester, Mrs. Queenstock, wife of John Q. esq.

At Arundel, Mrs. E. Blackhall, deservedly lamented.

HAMPSHIRE.

After a severe contest of seven days, the late members, Sir W. De Crespigny, and Mr. Chamberlayne, were returned to Parliament for Southampton. The following is a state of the poll for the first, fourth and last days:—

	First	Fourth	Last.
De Crespigny ..	58	503	559
Chamberlayne ..	54	412	473
Dottin	54	413	472

The number of voters at this election was unprecedented; not only those that could walk, but invalids were carried in sedan-chairs, prison bonds were unclosed, and from Wales even men were brought to add to the poll. The friends of the court candidate, strove every way to turn the scale, but in vain, the one, the only difference, was impassable.

The election for Portsmouth was carried on with great acrimony on the part of the supporters of the government candidate; every engine was set to work. "It was," says a late Hampshire Telegraph, "then a great struggle between independence and corruption." in the cause of Admiral Markham. The following were the numbers at the close of the poll:

Carter	53
Markham	37
Cockburn	22

Married.] T. Rogers, esq. R. N. to Miss Sullivan of Portsmouth. Capt. C.S. J. Hawtayne, R. N. to Miss Anne Hope, of Portsmouth. Capt. Young, R. N. to Miss Mullhens, of Gosport. Mr. E. Hicks, of Rye, to Miss Braxton, of Lymington.

Died.] At Southampton, Samuel Harrison, esq. of Archer's Lodge. 76, Mr. T. Waight, at an advanced age. Arthur Atherly, esq, sincerely lamented. At Win-

chester, in College St. at an advanced age Mr Cawdry. In Hyde St. Mr. J. Lucas. Miss A J Muspratt.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Hyde. In St. Mary St. 82, Mrs. Thomson. Mrs. R. Webb.

At Gosport, 32, Mrs. A. Cruckshank, deservedly regretted.

At Portsea, Mr. Law. In Marlborough, at an advanced age, Mr. Pearce. Mr. J. Bowers, suddenly. Mr. Plaskett.

At Havant, Mrs. J. Knight. 80, Mr. W. White.

At Ringwood, Mrs. Tilley. At Romsey, Mr. T. Endle. At Michelmarsh, Mrs. Walter, of Ashley Mount. At Alresford, 79, Mrs. S. Aslett, much respected.

WILTS.

Died.] At Chartiton, near Devizes, in Wiltshire, John Howard, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire. He was descended from the seventh son of Thomas, first Earl of Berkshire. He entered into the army, and rose in the guards to the rank of Colonel, in which capacity he served in America, during the war, with great reputation. In several actions he had the command of that respectable corps. Since the peace of 1783, he has not been on any military service. In 1777 he married Sarah, daughter of John Garkorth, Esq. by whom he has had several sons. The eldest, Sir Charles, who was married to a daughter of Thomas W. Coke, esq of Holkham, but who was accidentally killed by his own fowling-piece; and his second son Thomas Lord Andover, succeeds him, was married to a daughter of Lord Sherborne, in 1797: he was presented to the rank of Major-General; since to that of Lieut-Gen. and in 1802 to be a full General; he was also military governor of Londonderry, and Culmore. In politics his Lordship was independent and truly upright; and generally voted with the Opposition. He had nearly attained the age of 81 years; and in that long period enjoyed the respect and often the admiration of his contemporaries for the energy of his mind, and the unshaken integrity of his conduct.— At Chippenham, 52, Mr. James Morris Combs, mayor of that town the present year. He died the day before the election for Members of Parliament took place; on that account the burgesses were obliged to elect another in his place, before they could proceed to the election. The mayor is returning officer

Married.] George Dew, esq to Miss Macknell, both of Salisbury Mr. H. Jewell to Miss M. Chapman, of Southwick court. Mr. E. E. Wilkins Gale, of Newbury, to Miss Walker, of Malmesbury.

Died.] At Devizes, at an advanced age, Mr. Perry. At 80, Mr. Hurst.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Clements. Mr. T. Redfern, much respected.

At Tisherton, Mrs Chas. Tenit, deservedly regretted. At Tidcombe, David Pinckney.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

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There was a severe contest at Taunton, and at the close the numbers were :

Baring.....	344
Warre.....	277
Seymour	224

Three candidates started for election at Bristol, Mr. Wright, on the independent interest, Mr. Hart Davis, and Mr. Baillie. The following is the state of each day's poll.

Wright	859	846	58
Davis	1418	1337	32
Baillie	720	628	5

The interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a literary and philosophical institution at Bristol, lately took place, which was attended by numerous persons of the first consideration in the city. The building will contain a spacious lecture room, with a laboratory adjoining ; a room of noble dimensions destined for a library ; one for an exhibition room, another for a museum ; a reading room for magazines, reviews, pamphlets, &c. A new line of communication connecting the Gloucester and Berkeley canal with the Thames, and Severn, and Stroudwater canals, was lately opened.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.—Mr Hayter to Miss Brown, of Grimsby Mr J Clarke, to Miss H Reid, of Grimsby

Died.—Gainsborough, Mr W Wilkinson At Louth, 95, Mr E Blyth, an extensive wool merchant, known to have purchased 100,000 tods in one year At Boston, 64, Mr Hutchinson

DEVONSHIRE.

For the representation of this county, the friends of the candidates, Lord Ebrington, Sir Thomas Acland, and Mr. Bastard, were indefatigable. At the close of the poll, the numbers were :—

Acland	2546
Bastard.....	1959
Ebrington	1793

At the conclusion of the poll for Exeter, the numbers were :—

Courtenay	625
Newman.....	532
Pope	278

The Theatre at Exeter was lately destroyed by fire, with the scenery and wardrobe, on which a considerable sum of money had been recently expended.

Married. Mr. Chas Sheppard, of Northgate St. to S. Miss Scott : both of Bath: At Taunton, Sir Archibald Grant, bart. to Miss Charlotte Yea, of Pytland-Hall. Alexander Frazer, esq. of London, to Miss E. Brooks, of Coxley. John Beynan, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss M. Russell, of Lydiard, St. Laurence.

Died. At Bath, in Brook street, Mr Jas. Keeling. In Bathwick str. 80, Mrs. Cath. Brydges, deservedly esteemed. Miss B. Spicer. In Westgate place, Mr. Goddard, Lady Louisa Buttler.

At Shepton Mallett, Mr. T. Patfield. Mr. W. Stallard. Mr. Higgins.

At Frome, 82, Mr. J. Hagley, much respected. 57, Mr. W. Sparks, deservedly regretted.

At Waterhouse, 72, Mrs. Langley, widow of Robert L. esq. At Latiford House, 69, Miss Dalton. At Odcombe, 82, Mr. G Senieur.

CORNWALL.

A more pure election (for Penryn) says a late country paper, never took place at any time, or in any place. The numbers at the final close were :—

Grenfell	226
Swan	175
Hawkins	147

At the final close of the poll for St. Ives, the numbers were for—

Graham	205
Evelyn	160
Sir W. Stirling	146
Colonel Mead	89

WALES.

The Glamorganshire boroughs, were contested by Wyndham Lewis, esq. and Ebenezer Ludlow, esq. the following was the state of the poll, on the first, third, and last days :—

	First	Third	Last.
Lewis	30	64	457
Ludlow	31	53	246

The same county was severely contested. On the third day the numbers were :—

Cole	320
Edwards	315
Grey	151

The contest was decided in favour of Sir Christopher Cole, by 70 votes, the numbers being

Cole 677—Edwards 607.

SCOTLAND.

A horrid scene lately presented itself in Rosshire. A landlord who forgot that his privileges are subservient to the public good, wanted to give warning to a body of old tenants, natives of the soil, but the people rose in mass to resist, and though soldiery were brought to charge them, the women rushed among the bayonets, and finally compelled the soldiery to retreat with many wounded. The parish priest has since restored peace ; but the warnings have been served.